Weather
Unsettled weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 78.1 and the minimum 68.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 92.3 and 76.7.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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CONSORTIUM PLAN IS LIKE ORIGINAL AMERICAN PROJECT

Proposal For Four-Power Group Taken As Basis Of Present Scheme

LETTER EXPLAINS

Minister's Communication To Peking Official States Aims

HAS WIDE SCOPE

Intention To Deal With Finances So China Would Benefit

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, June 27.—The original plan submitted by the American government for a four-power financial Consortium to render financial assistance to China has been adopted as the basis of the Consortium concluded on May 12 at Paris, between representative bankers of America, England, France and Japan. The original plan as stated in a letter from the American minister to the foreign office in Peking has just been released. The letter and memorandum of the full plan follow;

October 9, 1918.

Excellency:

On July 10, 1918, I had the honor to communicate to Your Excellency copies of confidential letters exchanged between certain American bankers any myself on the subject of the formation of an American group for the purpose of rendering financial assistance to China.

As appeared from the correspondence above referred to, it was the thought of this Government that the newly formed American group should be representative of the whole country and should include in its membership such banks as had a present interest in China as well as such banks as might desire to join the group and were acceptable both to the other members of the group and to this Government. Thirty-one banks have now joined the American group and are representative of all sections of the country.

It was considered by all to be a reasonable condition of membership in the American group that all preferences and options for loans to China held by any member of this group should be shared by the American group as a whole, and that all future loans in China which have any governmental guarantee should be conducted in common as group business, whether it was for administrative or for industrial purposes.

Co-operation Is Sought

Such, in brief, were the principles underlying the formation of the American group so far as its own organisation was concerned. It was the intention that all loans of the American group shall be automatically shared with and conducted in common by the International group when formed. It was frankly recognised that the war had created such a mutuality of interests between certain Governments and peoples as to render their co-operation essential to any constructive program of financial assistance to China. It was, therefore, the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the other Governments which were largely interested in China and in a position to render substantial assistance at this time—namely, Japan, Great Britain and France—might see fit to join with this Government in its proposed plan and consent to the formation of similar national groups organised on the same basis to co-operate with the American group; for it was and is the firm conviction of this Government that only by such co-operation, and upon such principle, can the best results be obtained for China and for the common interests of the other Powers concerned.

If each of the four Governments should form a group of its own which should include all those who have made or would like to make loans to China, and if each member should share with the other members of its national group all future loans, including those to which it has a preference or on which it has an option, there could be little or no objection in the financial circles of the respective governments to such an arrangement.

Aim Is To Aid China

Then if each of the four national groups should share with the other national groups any loans to China, including those to which that national groups may have a preference or on which it may have an option, and all such business arising in the future, it is felt that the best interests of

(Continued on Page 6)

Francis P. Garvan To Head U.S. Secret Service

Francis P. Garvan

Francis P. Garvan, at present Alien Property Custodian, is expected to become an Assistant Attorney General having direct supervision over the Bureau of Investigation, which is now being reorganised, according to a report from Washington. The creation of a new Attorney General with the sole duty of directing the Bureau of Investigation is taken to indicate a broadening of the duties of the bureau. It is expected the bureau, under its reorganisation, will be charged with a large volume of work in connection with the enforcement of the War-time Prohibition Act and with the enforcement of national prohibition under the Constitutional Amendment.

Germany Have Sign Chit !

When the Allied guns began to comment on the signature of the treaty the other noon the No. 1 barboy at the American Club regarded his dancing glasswars with frank puzzlement.

Then he went over and sought explanation from Mr. L. Jacob who was keeping the billiard balls from stagnation on the far table. Mr. Jacob elucidated on the significance of the bombardment and the No. 1 nodded sagely. At this juncture another member of the bar staff arrived just too late to get an earful over his superior's shoulder.

"Samesa?" said he.

The No. 1 unwound several stanzas of Ningpo dialect, at the conclusion of which a look of satisfied enlightenment spread itself over the other's face and he went away.

"What'd you tell him?" queried the billiardist.

"I have talkee he how German man have makee sign this chit," said the No. 1.

Bolshevist Activity Uncovered In Britain

Commons Informed Police Have Discovered Evidence That Radicals Have Been Busy

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 24.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. C. E. Lyle, Mr. Edward Shortt said that the police possessed recent evidence of Bolshevist activity in Great Britain but it was undesirable to publish details of it at present or to state the steps which were being taken to stamp out Bolshevism.

Replying to Mr. C. E. Lyle, Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, said he was not aware of any special evidence that the industrial unrest has been directly promoted by Bolshevist activity. The latter was widespread and constantly proceeding.

Sydney Gives Welcome To Admiral Jellicoe

(*Reuter's Service*)

Sydney, June 24.—Admiral and Lady Jellicoe have arrived. They were welcomed by Mr. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, the Federal and State Ministers and the Lord Mayor of Sydney.

Penalties For Scapa Flow Sinkings Are Discussed In Great Britain And France

Council Of Four At Paris Will Demand Special Compensation From Germany When Inquiry Ends---Officers Prisoners

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 28.—Reuter's Agency learns that the authorities are communicating with Paris regarding the action to be taken with Admiral von Reuter who, with the German officers and men at Scapa Flow, have been interned.

It is confirmed that the Admiralty learns that the scuttling of the German fleet was entirely the work of the German admiral and was not carried out as the result of instructions from Berlin.

Will Make Germany Pay For Sinking Of Warships

Paris, June 25.—According to the latest information regarding the scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, there was collusion with Berlin.

The Council of Four is unanimous in believing that special compensation should be demanded from Germany. The Council is examining the possibility of imposing a penalty for impressing the German mind.

France is fully resolved to exact from Germany the fullest reparation. The French press demands that Germany should be made to pay the sums necessary to replace the 400,000 tons of shipping sunk. As a reprisal for the destruction of the French flags, the removal of the Germania monument at Niederwald is suggested.

Question Referred To Commission

Paris, June 24.—The Council of Three has referred the sinking of the German ships to a commission of experts to determine whether the armistice conditions have been violated.

Apparently it is the unanimous opinion of the Conference that the burning of French battle flags in Berlin is a distinct violation of the Treaty inasmuch as the Treaty stipulated for their return to France. Probably a commission will be appointed to consider action in the matter.

German Officers Are Told They Are Prisoners Of War

London, June 24.—The Admiralty announces that on the afternoon of the 22nd the German officers at Scapa Flow were formed up on the deck of the warship Revenge, under an armed guard, with Rear-Admiral von Reuter and staff in front. Rear-Admiral Sydney Freemantle told Rear-Admiral von Reuter he was to consider himself a prisoner of war for violating the terms of the armistice. He added this was a traitorous act, but not the first occasion on which the Germans had violated all civilised laws on the high seas.

Rear-Admiral von Reuter replied that he was responsible for what had been done, but felt that he had done what any British sailor would have done under the same circumstances and he would do it again under similar circumstances.

The prisoners were then marched off.

It is understood that Rear-Admiral von Reuter will be tried by naval courtmartial for a breach of the armistice.

It is believed that many Germans were drowned at Scapa Flow in addition to the casualties caused by our firing.

The German crews are now interned at Invergordon.

Salving Work Proceeds

London, June 24.—The Admiralty has received a telegram from the Admiral commanding at Scapa Flow stating that the battleship Baden has been moored ready to be beached if necessary. It has steam up, the leaks are being kept down and the main engines are apparently undamaged.

The Emden, Frankfurt, Nurnberg and 18 destroyers have been beached. The Emden has little damage but the leaks cannot be located, the upper deck of the Frankfurt is awash at high water, the Nurnberg is broadside on with a considerable list but apparently is little damaged and two destroyers are afloat.

If two tugs with good salvage pumps arrive before bad weather sets in there is every prospect of ensuring the salvage in good condition of the Baden, Emden and probably also the Frankfurt and Nurnberg. With small salvage craft several destroyers could be saved. There is no prospect of salving the

(Continued on Page 3)

French Flags Of '70 Destroyed In Berlin

Standards Captured In Former War Are Burned By German Officer

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, June 23.—Today a number of French flags captured in 1870 were burned by a German officer, accompanied by ten soldiers, at the monument of Frederick the Great.

BOYCOTT DISTURBANCES IN SINGAPORE QUELLED

Uprising Of Chinese Against Japanese Put Down By Armed Force

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 24.—The War Office states that a disturbance broke out in Singapore on the 19th owing to an anti-Japanese boycott by the Chinese population, rioters among whom caused considerable damage throughout the day and night.

The Governor proclaimed martial law on the 20th, the departure of the Australian warship Sydney was cancelled and landing parties were put ashore to assist in keeping order. Quiet was reported on the 21st and business was being resumed. Three Chinese and one Japanese were killed and a number slightly injured during the disturbance.

Overseas Club Seeks Aid For Victory Loan

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 24.—The Overseas Club, whose members have already contributed a million sterling to patriotic funds, has issued an appeal to its members throughout the whole world to support the new Victory Loan.

Sailors' 8-Hour Bill Adopted In France

Deputies Express Hope That Measure Will Find Favor With Other Nations

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, June 24.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the merchant sailors' eight-hour bill.

Deputies hoped that other nations will follow, as otherwise French shipowners will be in a position of inferiority.

German-Austria Asks Admission To League

Demand Is Made In Note From Dr. Renner Addressed To Clemenceau

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, June 24.—A message from Vienna states that Dr. Renner has sent M. Clemenceau a note demanding the immediate admission of German-Austria to the League of Nations.

Vienna Expects Allies To Move On Hungary

Reported That Troops Will Be Sent Forward Under Command Of French General

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, June 23.—Vienna reports that the Entente have decided finally to settle the Hungarian question and shortly Entente troops commanded by a French general will be sent against Hungary, partly via Vienna.

Former Chancellor Scheidemann Denounces Treaty In Berlin

Chancellor Scheidemann denounces peace terms.

An interesting photograph of Philipp Scheidemann, former German Chancellor, in the very act of denouncing the terms of the peace treaty from the steps of the Reichstag in Berlin. Thousands of Germans gathered outside the Reichstag to hear Herr Scheidemann's explanation of the treaty of peace and his denouncement of the terms.

CLEMENCEAU IS SILENT ABOUT HIS RETIREMENT

French Premier Says Elections Will Take Place About End Of September

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, June 25.—M. Clemenceau paid a visit to the Lobby of the Chamber of Deputies today. He was questioned about the rumors of his approaching retirement but gave no definite answer concerning it.

The general elections, he said, would take place at the end of September or the beginning of October.

BOLSHEVISTS IN SOUTH YIELDING TO DENIKIN

Offensive Is Sweeping Forward From Caspian Sea To Sea Of Azov

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 24.—General Denikin's offensive in South Russia continues with great success on the whole front from the Caspian Sea to the Sea of Azov.

In the direction of Astrakhan, the Bolshevist detachments are offering little resistance.

Towards Tsaritsin the volunteer forces have inflicted a severe defeat on the 10th Bolshevist army, which lost 75 percent of its effectives.

In the area of the Middle Don, the Bolshevist 14th and 23rd divisions have suffered heavy losses and have been dispersed into small groups. The 16th division has also received a severe knock and contact has been obtained with the Don Cossacks who rose against the Bolshevists, thus cutting the Bolshevist 9th army in two and giving General Denikin a reinforcement of 22,500 men.

In the Donetz Basin, with the assistance of tanks, progress has been made towards Kharkov and the Bolshevik 13th army is in full retreat.

The whole of the valuable coal and iron fields have been captured.

Since the beginning of the offensive, General Denikin has gained 90,000 square miles of territory and total captures to the beginning of June are 32,000 prisoners, 348 guns, 550 machine-guns and 11 armored trains, besides an enormous war material, including 50,000 rifles and 1,200 transport wagons.

LOSSES TO INDUSTRIES IN BELGIUM ESTIMATED

Committee Finds Biggest Part Due To Destruction And To Requisitions

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 24.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Industrial Committee of Belgium has established the fact that the losses in Belgian industries during the war were £391 millions, of which £230 millions was due to destruction and requisitions.

London Corporation Has Building Program

Erection Of 2,200 Houses Is Planned At An Outlay Of £2,000,000

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 24.—The City of London Corporation proposes to erect 2,200 houses outside the City precincts accommodating 11,000 persons at an estimated cost of £2,000,000.

Mannerheim Would Be President Of Finland

Bill Constituting Republic Adopted In Landtag By Big Majority

(*Reuter's Service*)

Helsingfors, June 24.—A bill constituting the Republic of Finland has passed the Landtag by 165 votes to 22.

It is reported that General Mannerheim will stand for the Presidency.

CHINESE TO FLY FLAGS ON AMERICAN HOLIDAY

Commercial Federation Calls On Firms To Hoist Colors As Mark Of Appreciation

In appreciation of the assistance given to Chinese by the United States in political and economic matters, the Commercial Federation of Shanghai yesterday issued a circular to all the Chinese shops and firms in the Settlements and in Nantao and Chapei to hoist the national colors in celebration of July 4.

GERMANY SUBMITS TO TREATY SIGNING WITH PROCESSIONS

Paraders In Cities Sing War Songs And Cheer Old Generals

MEN OF ARMY ACT

Consternation Is Caused By Intention To Bring Kaiser To Trial

BAUER IS SPEAKER

Expresses Hope Attempt 'To Wound Honor' Will One Day Recoil

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, June 24.—A message from Berlin states that the acceptance of the peace treaty aroused patriotic demonstraions in Germany. Processions in Berlin, Munich and elsewhere traversed the principal streets singing war and imperial songs and cheering the old generals. The papers express the hope of revenge.

The question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser has caused the greatest consternation. The German Officers' Association has telegraphed requesting the Dutch Government not to deliver up Wilhelm.

The Kreuz Zeitung appeals to officers of the 1914 army to express their readiness to be sentenced by the Allies if the ex-Kaiser is sentenced and also to organise, perhaps to enter Holland, in order to protect the Kaiser.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that the Government intends to start a gigantic propaganda throughout the whole world in order to demonstrate that the great majority of the Germans do not accept responsibility for the war.

Military Coup Expected

Berlin, June 23.—Berlin is full of rumors of an impending military coup with the object of establishing a military dictatorship.

Army Officers Heard From

Berlin, June 24.—The Tages Zeitung reports that army officers have telegraphed to Herr Noske, the Minister of War, declaring they will forcibly resist the extradition of General von Ludendorff.

An army order states Herr Noske continues to stand for the rejection of the Treaty and will endeavor specially to protect the honor of the army and its leaders, which is threatened by the acceptance of the Treaty. It is understood that these measures were discussed at a special military conference today where Herr Noske, General Reinhardt and General Luttwitz attended.

How Germany Accepted

Paris, June 23.—The following summarises the note from the German Delegation. It begins:

"The Government of the German Republic recognises that the Allies are resolved to wrest from Germany by sheer force even the acceptance of those conditions of peace which, though devoid of material significance, are designed to take away the honor of the German people. Their honor will be untouched by any act of violence. Germany, after the frightful sufferings of recent years, lacks all means of defending its honor. Yielding to overwhelming force but nevertheless not abandoning its view respecting the unheard-of injustice of the conditions of peace, the German Government declares it is ready to accept and sign the conditions imposed by the Allies.

"Signed, von Haniel"

Bauer States Position

Berlin, June 23.—In the National Assembly today the Premier, Herr Bauer, referring to the demand for unconditional signature of the Treaty of Peace, said that the defeated nation was being violated body and soul to the horror of the world. "Let us sign, but it is our hope to the last breath that the attempt to wound our honor may one day recoil on its authors."

He assumed that the assembly still authorised the signature of the Treaty. This led to protests from the Right and a vote was taken, resulting in confirmation of the authorisation.

The President, Herr Fehrehbach, in a brief speech, commended the

unhappy Fatherland to a merciful God and afterwards announced that the party leaders had agreed on a proclamation to the army stating that the nation expects the army and navy, whose honor is chiefly affected by the Treaty, to give an example of self denial and self sacrifice and co-operate with labor in rebuilding the Fatherland.

Views Of Parties

Berlin, June 22.—In the National Assembly, following the speech made by Herr Bauer, the new Premier, the Socialist Deputy, Herr Loebe, supporting the motion to sign, said there must be no idea either open or hidden, of not observing the terms of peace.

The Centrist, Herr Groeber, supporting the signature of the Treaty, said that acceptance only meant as far as humanly possible.

The Democrat, Herr Schiffer, and the Nationalist, Herr Posadowsky announced that their parties refused to assent to the Treaty.

The Independent Socialist, Herr Haase, approving the signature of the Treaty, said: "If, despite the greatest exertions, we do not fulfil the Treaty, our enemies must put up with it."

Herr Kahl, on behalf of the German People's Party, rejected the Treaty.

The motion to sign was voted amid an uproar.

Extension Is Denied

Paris, June 23.—The German Delegation today applied for a 48-hour prolongation of the time-limit to enable the new Cabinet to consult with the Weimar Assembly regarding unconditional signature of the Treaty.

The Allies declined the request.

Militarist Revival Expected

London, June 24.—The papers commenting on the agreement to sign, generally point to the indications of a militaristic revival in Germany and the Scapa Flow incident as a warning that the Allies must very vigilantly ensure the carrying out of the conditions of peace. They declare that Germany makes peace with hatred in her heart and there is no evidence of contrition.

Only One Course Open

Paris, June 24.—The newspapers unanimously emphasise that Germany signs the Peace Treaty because she must, but all the present Allies must be unceasingly vigilant and united in the face of an untrustworthy, irreconcilable people.

News Quietly Received

London, June 23.—The news of the agreement to sign was quietly received in London and there were no demonstrations similar to the signing of the armistice, though in some suburbs crowds assembled and fireworks were discharged.

The fleet in the Firth-of-Forth sounded their sirens for an hour, whereupon the crowds in Edinburgh rushed to Princes Street and cheered frantically. Soon flags were everywhere displayed and bonfires had been lit in the streets.

Celebrations In France

Paris, June 23.—The announcement was greeted with salvoes of artillery and the blowing of air-raid sirens. Cheering crowds, linking arms, paraded the boulevards to a late hour, traffic was stopped, the cafes were crammed and the houses decked with flags.

Provinces Joyous

Paris, June 24.—The peace demonstrations in the provinces included a procession of sailors at Toulon and the firing of salutes by all the warships at Brest, where the Allied flags were flown at the masthead and the ships' sirens were blown for over an hour.

Petain At Versailles

Paris, June 25.—Marshal Petain and several French generals will attend the ceremony at Versailles. It is suggested that one French soldier should be present among the plenipotentiaries of the Allied nations.

Turks Make Strong Demands

Paris, June 25.—The Turkish representatives have handed to the Peace Conference an amazing note insisting on the complete unity and independence of the Turkish Empire. It is more than certain that these Turkish claims will receive no consideration.

Summers Disqualified In Fight In London

Lightweight Title Awarded To Bob Marriott Of Bermondsey

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 23.—At the National Sporting Club, in the contest for the lightweight championship between Johnny Summers of Canning Town and Bob Marriott of Bermondsey, Summers was disqualified in the tenth round for holding.

JUDGMENT IS RESERVED ON GOLDING'S APPEAL

Application Alleges Error In Instructions To Jury And Unduly Harsh Sentence

The appeal of F. W. Golding from the sentence of 18 months' imprisonment imposed last week for the attempted murder of Mr. E. Blas, was heard yesterday by the British Full Supreme Court, judgment being reserved.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Judge Skinner Turner sat to hear the arguments presented by Mr. N. C. Home for the appellant and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, in support of the conviction.

The grounds of appeal filed by Golding were as follows:

1.—As regards my conviction, I desire to appeal therefrom on the ground that the learned Assistant Judge erroneously instructed the jury, both in his charge and in his further directions on the meaning of the words "intention to kill."

2.—As regards my sentence I desire to obtain leave to appeal therefrom on the ground that the said sentence was unduly harsh in view of the jury's recommendation to mercy and that no injury whatsoever was in fact done to the complainant.

As regarding the first contention Mr. Home read the following remarks of the trial judge in explanation to the jury after the latter had returned for further instructions:

"I think, gentlemen, the first position is this—'Kill' means to kill. I think you must take it in the ordinary grammatical sense of the word. What was the intention? That is of course the state of the man's mind at the time of the shooting. You can only get at that in ordinary cases by considering the nature of the acts that he did and the nature of the weapon that he used. Take his particular case. Blas knocked Golding down with fist. Then he slapped him outside the Astor Grill and he fell. It would be difficult for anyone to say that Blas using his hands had an intention to kill. If on the other hand a man used towards another a deadly weapon at such a range that it could easily kill, the law says that you must presume his intention to be that he wanted the consequences of his own act to follow. In this case the particular intention is put to you in two ways. The first is, it is said that the man threatened actually to kill and returned half an hour afterwards and endeavored to do it and it is further said that inasfar as you can derive any idea of what his real intention was at the time, you are to derive it from what happened when the shooting took place and from the nature of the weapon that he used. That a weapon of that kind and at that range which can and is likely to kill is an element which you have to seriously take into consideration in considering what was the intention of the man's mind."

In this connection Mr. Home cited the fact that the jury was out seventy minutes and then returned for further directions regarding the words "intention to kill" as supporting the contention that there was uncertainty in their minds. Counsel submitted that the further instructions of the judge would have been appropriate had Blas been killed.

After lengthy argument Mr. Wilkinson replied and the court reserved judgment.

Red Cross Workers From China Leave Siberia For Europe

Several Are Helping To Take Invalided Czecho-Slovak Troops Home

Vladivostok, June 24.—Several members of the unusually efficient group of doctors and nurses who came from China to enter the Red Cross Service in Siberia last fall are closing their work with a voyage half around the world in charge of wounded and invalid Czecho-Slovak troops.

Sailing today on the Pacific Mail steamer Archer were two nurses from China, the Misses Mary E. Myers and Elizabeth Miller. Both hail from Philadelphia, Pa., and both have been in medical mission service at Yochow, Hunan, China.

The British hospital ship Madras, which sailed last February with 500 Czechs under Red Cross care, took as one of the American nurses Mrs. O. T. Logan, sister of Dr. Fred P. Manget, acting commissioner and director of the medical department, Siberian Commission, A.R.C. Mrs. Logan is also from China.

The China Mail liner Nanking, which sailed for San Francisco on June 15 with 1,050 Czechs, has aboard two nurses from China, Miss Jean Gardner and Miss Cora Hobein. Head Nurse Carter, of the American Red Cross hospital at Omsk, is due to arrive here in time to join the Red Cross group which will go with the Admiral Line steamer Heffron, sailing early in July. Miss Carter is also from the China field.

The Siberian Commission owes much to the effective work of the China group. Dr. J. H. Ingram is one of the Red Cross party on the Nanking. He has been in the Tumen hospital, A.R.C. Dr. Louise M. Ingersoll is another Red Cross physician from China aboard. The doctors and nurses from China have been scattered from Vladivostok to Tumen, close to 4,000 miles. It would be impossible to single out of this energetic group any one for special mention but certainly men like Dr. Ingram, women like Dr. Ethel M. Polk of the Methodist Hospital at Soochow, and nurses such as these with the Czech contingents will be missed. These workers, like those from other parts of the Far East who came to Siberia last fall, went through the difficult stage of pioneering the way. They came out at a time when the commission was struggling with its initial problems of supply and equipment. Hospitals were just being organised and throughout the early winter the personnel was small, isolated and in some instances cut off from personal supplies for weeks at a time. This is no light matter in a Siberian winter. The people "out the line," as western Siberia is referred to in Vladivostok, showed their caliber by their effective work in organising hospitals in the face of many handicaps.

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Ponder the end against the beginning, and make up your mind.

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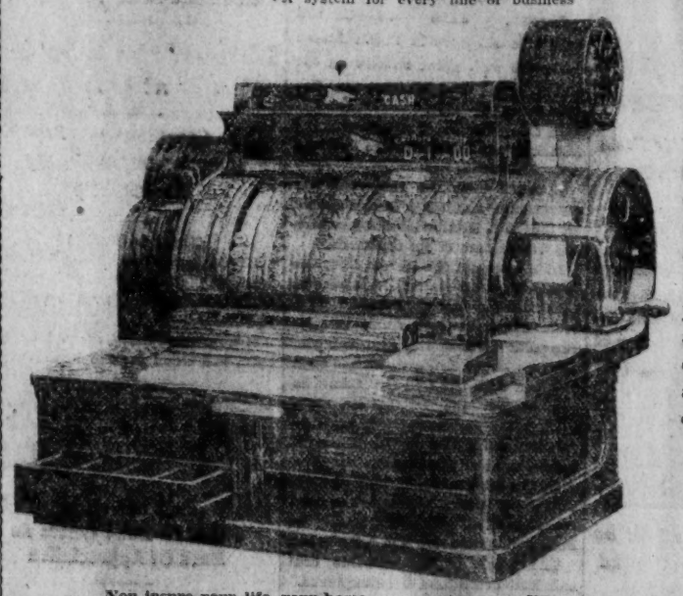

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ATTACK ON ESTHONIANS REOPENED BY GERMANS

Official Statement Charges Armistice Has Been Broken By Teuton Forces

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, June 23.—An Esthonian official communique reports:

Hostilities with Germany and the Baltic Landeswehr recommenced on June 21 on the whole front from the Gulf of Riga to Ronnenburg owing to the Germans breaking the armistice.

Conference Not Held

Paris, June 23.—Reuter's Agency learns that representatives of the Lettish and Esthonian armies waited at Walk for two hours yesterday without result to meet the representatives of the Landeswehr for a conference as General Gough had directed. Notwithstanding this the Allies have advised the Esthonians to continue to observe the armistice strictly and to refrain from any provocative action except against the Bolshevists. Further, in the event of an attack by German or Landeswehr troops, they could defend their present positions.

Foch Issues Orders

London, June 24.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that Marshal Foch had ordered the Germans to cease all further advance northward towards Esthonia, the immediate evacuation of Windau and Libau and the complete evacuation as soon as possible, in accordance with Article XII of the armistice, of all the territory comprising part of Russia before the war.

Fighting Is Reported

London, June 24.—An Esthonian communique reports:

In the direction of Wenden a fierce battle is raging in which the enemy is attacking. The Esthonians have captured Widrish and Loddiger and are continuing to counter-attack.

The enemy broke through on the 21st on the front held by a Lettish regiment and reached Metremoisa. Esthonian troops were hurried up, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, compelled him to make a hasty retreat and captured four guns and many machine-guns.

Captured documents disclose that detachments of the Imperial German Iron-Division are fighting with the Baltic Landeswehr. The enemy is attacking along the whole frontier.

Later. Venden and Roop have been captured by the Esthonians and German airships have been shot down.

SINN FEINER IN NEW YORK

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, June 24.—De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, has publicly appeared at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

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PICTURESQUE WAR HERO VISITOR IN SHANGHAI

Lieut. Pat O'Brien, Soldier Of Fortune From America, Has Extraordinary Record

Lieut. Pat O'Brien, American aviator of the Royal Flying Corps, who gained fame by leaping from a German prisoners' train speeding 50 miles an hour, is a visitor in Shanghai on his way to Siberia where he will gather material for a new book. Lieut. O'Brien wrote "Outwitting the Hun," a story of his experiences as an aviator in the British army. He is one of the first Americans to take up flying as a profession beginning in 1912 and joining the Royal Flying Corps in 1915 after he had enlisted in the Canadian infantry.

The officer has an unusual fighting record. In 1911 he marched into Mexico City with the army of Madero, was later in the American army, enlisted with the Canadians when war was declared and afterward was in the British and French armies.

He was the first American to escape from the Germans and when he reached England after a 72-day trip from Germany to Holland, was received in audience by King George, then sent to the United States because of the rule which forbade escaped British officers from returning to the front where they had been captured—for the penalty was death if recaptured by the Germans. After a short stay in America where he toured the country in the interests of war loans, O'Brien went back to the front, this time as a private in the French army.

The story of his escape from Germany after being taken prisoner at the end of an air battle in which he was shot down is one of the war's classics.

Enroute to a German prison camp with other English and French captives, O'Brien complained of feeling sick. He had the porter lower the train window while four armed Germans with fixed bayonets and loaded rifles stood guard in the aisle.

"The train was going about fifty miles an hour when I dived through the window," said O'Brien.

Badly Stunned By Fall

"For several minutes I was stunned by the shock. My face was a mass of cinders and dirt. I was badly bruised and my ankle was sprained.

"The train slowed down and soldiers hurried off in search of me. I crawled to a heavy undergrowth and in the bad light was not found. I guess they thought that a British aviator 35 miles inside Germany would not travel very far.

"My next 72 days, until I reached Holland through Belgium were awful experiences of swimming rivers, sleeping days, tramping nights, stealing, begging food—and near starvation.

"I had just one piece of bread when I jumped from the train. During all the 72 days raw turnips and an occasional sugar beet stolen from some garden was all the food I had.

Many Narrow Escapes

"I chose a straight line to Belgium. By day I hid or slept in hay stacks, bushes or behind other places of concealment.

"One night as I climbed beneath a wire fence, I was challenged. I lay perfectly still as the sentry called out several words in German. Then he whistled, evidently thinking the noise he heard might have been made by a dog. I remained tense on the ground, and he moved on out of hearing.

"There were many such narrow squeaks for me. Finally I reached the Meuse River. The only way to cross was to swim and it was a half mile. That's good exercise for one in perfect health, but not for a half starved man with a bad leg.

"In Belgium I found food a little easier to obtain but the Belgians were always afraid to help me for fear of being punished by the Germans. I was even suspected by some Belgians of being a German spy.

"All along the way I had collected odd clothing, piece by piece, until in Belgium I burned my uniform and traveled as a Belgian peasant."

To Punish Germany For Sinking Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

others without elaborate operations.

All possible measures are being taken to secure the ships and to prevent further damage.

London, June 24.—It is reported from Thurso that British naval men are working continuously to improve the position of the small remainder of the German fleet and continuous pumping is going on in the beached ships. Two or three cruisers and three destroyers have been refloated and it is understood that the new cruiser Emden is also above water.

Report Given In Commons

London, June 24.—The House of Commons resumed its session today after the Whitsun holidays.

Replying to Mr. George Lambert, Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the Admiralty was awaiting the Commander-in-Chief's report regarding the Scapa Flow occurrence. Von Reuter had admitted that he personally ordered the sinking of the warships, believing that the armistice ceased at noon on the 21st. Von Reuter would have encountered no difficulty in circulating his orders since he was allowed to visit the ships for the purpose of maintaining discipline there. When so doing he was conducted to and fro in a British boat.

The following was the present position: Ten battleships had been sunk, one was afloat; five battle-cruisers had been sunk; eight light cruisers had been sunk and three beached; thirty destroyers and been sunk, two are afloat and eighteen had been beached.

It was impossible to say whether the sunken ships could be salved or to what extent they would interfere with the anchorage or its channels until the report of the salvage experts had been received.

The Allies in Paris were now considering the question of reparation for the sinking.

The statement that the crews were changed periodically was incorrect but invalids were exchanged. The total guard and maintenance party had been reduced from 4,700 to about 1,800.

Denies Admiralty Responsible

It was impossible for the Admiralty to take precautions to prevent scuttling because the ships were interned, not surrendered. Therefore the Admiralty had no power to place guards on them. Mr. Walter Long denied that the naval advisers of the Admiralty recommended internment of the German fleet and emphasised that the decision of the Allied heads in favor of internment controlled the situation and made any prevention of scuttling the ships utterly impossible.

He strongly deprecated certain attacks made on Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the First Sea Lord. At the time the subject was discussed the British naval experts recommended as strongly as possible the surrender and not the internment of the German fleet. Their advice was not adopted for very good reasons in Paris. Our naval experts are in no way responsible for the course then adopted.

Replying to further questions, the First Lord of the Admiralty stated that the Government has been unable to obtain confirmation of the report that other ships in German ports have been scuttled in a similar manner. It would unquestionably have been a breach of the terms of the armistice if British guards had been put on board. He was thankful to say we acted in this, as we acted in every other matter, in obeying the terms of the armistice and adhering to the laws of war and honor.

Commander Bellairs gave notice that he would draw further attention to the matter tomorrow.

French Deputies Take Action

Paris, June 23.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to send a delegation to M. Clemenceau to ask for immediate explanations of the circumstances of the sinking of the German fleet and the measures the Government intends to take to remedy the detriment caused to France by the destruction of that fleet, part of which had been assigned to France.

Paris, June 24.—The news of the sinking of the German ships has caused a great sensation. In the Chamber of Deputies the Government stated it intends taking steps to make up for the loss sustained by France. An insistent demand is being raised in French circles for suitable action to punish this flagrant breach of the armistice and the exaction of compensation.

The press views are that France should receive full ownership of the submarines entrusted to her keeping and a number of merchant ships ready for sea.

Chinese In Mass Meeting Oppose Signing Of Treaty

Demands Are Formulated At Monster Gathering For Return Of Tsingtau And Abrogation Of Secret Japanese Treaties

More than 20,000 merchants, students and labor representatives held a mass meeting at the Public Recreation Grounds, West Gate, yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Citizens' Union. Resolutions were passed to protest against the signing by China of the peace treaty and to demand the unconditional return from Japan of Tsingtau and the Shantung rights and the abrogation of the secret pacts with Japan. A parade in the City followed the meeting.

No official news has yet been received from the Chinese delegates as to whether or not China had signed. President Hsu Shih-chang has received a message of congratulation from King George of England, congratulating him upon the occasion of the Allied victory and the conclusion of peace. It is interpreted by many that China has signed.

Await Word From Paris

What local Chinese will do during the next few days will depend entirely upon the existing position of China at Paris. If news is eventually received that the Chinese delegates have signed without reservation on the Shantung question, trouble is anticipated. On the other hand, if China has not yet signed, Chinese will devise means of securing the Shantung rights.

Resolutions were passed yesterday not to participate in any peace celebrations that might be organised in the Settlements. Instead, on the day when the official celebration is scheduled, a humiliation day will be observed. A meeting will be held at the Public Recreation Grounds at which all those present will wear mourning badges on the left arms, the national flag will be hoisted at half mast and people are advised not to leave their homes unless on the most important business. No strike, however, will be called. Shops are urged to remain open on the official day of celebration.

Thickly intermingled with the Allied colors in the streets of Shanghai yesterday were white banners, protesting against the signing of the peace. In one voice, local Chinese refuse to recognise the pact without reservation on the Shantung question.

Letter Is Published

The Citizens' Association of China an outgrowth of the recent strike yesterday made public a letter which they addressed to the British, American, French and Italian Ministers to Peking, declaring their severance of relations with the Peking Government, against whom the charge of treason was made. The organisation demanded all secret treaties with Japan be annulled and stated that they will not recognise the peace treaty if it is signed by China without reservation on the Shantung question.

The same association further addressed a communication to the British, American and French Ministers, asking them to withhold the customs and salt revenue from payment for the present, on account of the resolution of the organisation to secede from the Peking administration.

THE CHINA PRESS yesterday received a letter from Mr. Y. S. Tsao, general secretary of the Western Returned Students' Union, saying that the declaration purporting to be made by the Western Returned Students' Union in connection with the mass meeting Sunday and which appeared in THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, was sent without the knowledge of the president, vice-president or the general secretary of the union.

French Bourse Firmer On Signing Of Peace

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 24.—The conclusion of Peace was greeted on the French Stock Exchange by a general rise in prices notably in French Rentes.

Paris, June 25.—On the Bourse French Rentes have further improved. There are inquiries for bank, railway and metal shares and Russian and Turkish bonds.

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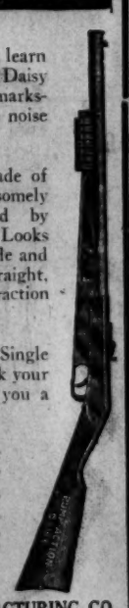

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beach. I sank into my wonderful bed and slept only as a soldier can sleep who has spent six months in jail. This is real sunny France. The parks, lawns and gardens are beautiful. Orange, lemon and palm trees are everywhere.

"Just Eat, Sleep and Take in Swell Sights," at Nimes.

"Well I have landed at last. I am spending my furlough at Nimes, an ancient city. It is a very pretty city and has buildings built thousands of years ago; an arena where they used to have bull fights and martyr Christians, an old temple where the Benedictines used to worship. We are staying at a large hotel. Uncle Sam pays our board and room. All I have to do is eat, sleep, and take in swell sights."

Another boy at Nimes confides:

"I am sleeping in a real bed again which I have not done since I left home. And I get my meals whenever I feel like it and do not have to wash my dishes either."

Happiness in Brittany:

"If you were ever happy multiply that by one hundred and you get some idea of the way I feel. I got a seven day leave and am having the time of my young life down here in the Brittany leave area. I am living in the swell city of Dinard, just across from St. Malo. It is a beautiful spot here, having a fine beach and a rugged and rockbound coast. The hotel is great. The window of my room opens onto a balcony from where I can see way out to sea. Oh, it is great. Think of it mother, dancing at real dances with some of the prettiest girls in France. And last night we had a musical entertainment given by noted French musicians and Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera. When I went to bed last night I could hear some fellows in other rooms taking the hob-nails out of their shoes so they could dance with more ease. We eat wonderful delicious French meals. And we get all the seconds we want. Just say 'encore' to the waiter and our plates are filled again pronto. The only call is breakfast call in the morning. A mademoiselle pounds on what looks like a brass skillet and if you don't get up toote deswect she comes in and pulls the covers off your bed. At least that's what she did in my room this morning."

And this note from another letter from Brittany:

"I went to call one of the fellows the first night we were here and I found him sleeping on the floor in his room. He said he couldn't sleep on the bed, it was too soft, and he was sober, too."

To Mary from Eaux Bonnes in the Pyrenees:

"Arriving at Eaux Bonnes we piled on trucks and began our journey up the mountain until we are now many hundred feet above sealevel. The surprising feature of it is that there are real towns up here and real hotels and many interesting places of amusement. We are putting up at the Continental Hotel and living in real comfort. Imagine it Mary, breakfast in bed. I just got lost in the sheets and mattresses and it almost seems like home, only it ain't. The meals are great and all you can put away served by mademoiselles. I get so excited I eat my peas with a knife. Mary this has anything I've seen in the army knocked all to H——"

A letter from Grenoble:

"I am spending a furlough here in this famous city in the beauty spot of France. The finest and most polite French people prevail here and are very stylish and dressy. The city is about the size of Chatta, only the architecture is more wonderful and rare as well. I tell you mother dear, I have never seen such wonderful things that only millionaires can afford to enjoy in ordinary times. There's art galleries, museums, famous university, high class theaters, and many, yes numerous things of interest found in Grenoble. This is a treat I never will forget as long as I live."

Like A Rare Dream

And a pithy hit in another letter from the same resort:

"It is like a rare dream to find one's self in a place like this after being on the bloody battlefields in the worst of hardships. To compare this with what I experienced in the Verdun-Argonne-Meuse Sector is like the contrast of heaven and hell more or less thinking —See."

And this one sports a can while vacationing.

"Enclosed is a picture of my pal and I. We are at a beautiful place in the Alps and sure are having a good time as the picture indicates. Notice the canes. Not a style or a habit with a "Mudlark" or doughboy but for climbing mountains. About all the mountains this guy and I climbed you could put in your hollow tooth. But we're having a great, grand and glorious time all the same."

This boy spent his leave at Lamalou-les-Bains:

"The letters that I have wrote you, I have told you that I didn't see what the French were fighting for but I sure see it now, Sis, to stand up on one of these mountains and look around is worth $10,000 any day. Some are beautiful, snow-capped and some are covered with grape vines. To tell you how we had to come down the mountain we would walk ten feet, and then jump into another grape vine and so on down. Up on the mountain I seen the date on the old castle and I want you to figure it out, here it is, MDCCXCIV. I know, it is older than I am, Sis, I am not paying a cent for my trip or my board bill. The only thing I pay for is what I want extra to eat or drink and the government pays for the rest. Sis, it sure is the life of Riley."

From Monte Carlo:

"I never in my life believed there was a spot on earth so beautiful. The views are the finest in the world. I know that is saying a whole lot but you see this is such a contrast to what we have been used to. Yesterday we took a trip up the mountains which is a great sight overlooking the sea. Also picked some real oranges. Can you imagine it in February? I went through the Casino, the most famous gambling place in the world and it is the finest building I ever saw."

and prepared to make things lively and interesting for the khaki-clad guests. Nearly four-score trains a week were operated as leave trains and used for the sole purpose of transporting troops from the centers of the various army areas to the leave resorts. Then the leave system was inaugurated. And this is how it worked.

The Leave System

Mr. Doughboy, who had applied for a furlough, learned that his request had been granted and he was ordered to report at a certain place at a certain time. Arriving there he was bundled into a train with other permissionaires and the journey began. Passing through the parts of France where are the finest scenic beauties the men enjoyed themselves immensely and yet, at first there were several doubting Thomases" in every train, men who feared numerous restrictions and duties because the leaves were being conducted under army auspices. But these fears and doubts were quickly dispelled when the leave trains reached their destinations. The men were taken to palatial hotels, registered as regular guests, and told to enjoy themselves to the limit until the leave period expired.

The next morning you awake when the sun is high in the sky and find another mademoiselle at your bedside. She is not the mademoiselle of the night before but as petite and pretty. In a tray she has a bowl of rich steaming chocolate and some rolls, eggs and everything. Lying there at ease among the pillows you eat a breakfast that tastes more delicious than any breakfast you ever ate, then out of bed you spring. A quick, refreshing bath, and you are ready to explore the paradise to which you have come. As its many wonders are revealed you can hardly believe you are the same doughboy who but yesterday roughed it out there in the wilds. It seems utterly impossible and you think, "Gee Whiz! If I'm the same guy I'm either dreaming or else some fairy has touched me with a

What The Soldiers Say

About Annecy and Coffee Pots with Small Spouts:

"After riding on that little old French and German train for three days and nights we arrived at Annecy. The first thing we did was to get on a boat and ride across a big lake, oh, a beautiful lake that turns all colors of the rainbow under the sunset. And then we were taken to our billets, I mean hotels. I wish you could see them. One man has a room as large as your largest, a bed to himself, water and a sink in the corner, a washstand, dresser with enough drawers to hold a company's clothes, and, too, I can stand on a rug and pull off my clothes and then get in bed and turn off the lights. Some Class. I was about to forget to tell about the eats. The same as everything else they are great. We sit down on real dining chairs. I believe I shall give the pretty French mademoiselles credit for the food being so good. They wait on us just as though we were John D.'s sons. When we are out of coffee or hot chocolate they come around and stand right over us and pour the cups full. I am glad the coffee pots have small spounts and do not pour fast for that causes them to stay longer and they sure do smell sweet too."

And another man writes:

"I am enjoying the scenery of the Alps mountains on a seven day pass. It is surely tough when they lead you to a swell room and tell you you are to share it with one of your comrades. Within the room are two classy beds, fine springs and mattresses, sheets and spreads, fireplace, washstand, two large mirrors, dressing tables, chairs, etc. Our meals are served in the dining room. Breakfast is usually bread, butter and coffee or chocolate, a typical French breakfast. Other meals are regular feasts. Roast veal or beef with vegetables, apple sauce and cheese. We arise at 8, 9 or 10 o'clock just as we feel, and retire whenever we please. We even get ice cream. Gee, it's a tough life. There is a lake here about three miles long and all are staying at [illegible] hotel, a big summer resort. When I hit that regular bed last night for the first time I sunk in so far you couldn't even see my ears. When we went to breakfast this morning we were waited on by real waiters just like in New York last summer. It is fine I'm telling the world."

Nice makes a hit:

"From where I am writing this I can see all along the beach and gee, what a beautiful view it is. The one thing that impresses me is the beautiful flood of colors. There are no harsh colors and still everything is covered. I am in a wonderful hotel right on the beach and I have a corner room. Last night the moon was shining, the breeze was blowing gently, a beautiful palm tree outside my window. I could hear the surf on the

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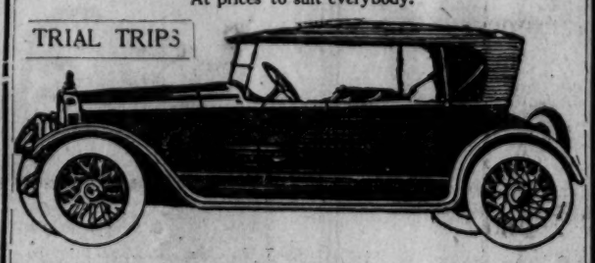
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15TH INFANTRY COMING FOR BASEBALL SERIES

Tientsin Army Team To Meet Philippine Scouts, Shanghai And Navy Here

The success of the baseball series to be held here next month is assured. Yesterday the 15th Infantry nine of Tientsin entered, the Philippine Scouts will join Peking in a few days, the local management is planning to strengthen the Shanghai team and the senior athletic officer has been named to take charge of the Navy team.

According to a letter from Capt. Earl Lambreth, regimental athletic officer of the 15th Infantry, 15 players and an officer will be here for the series Secretary H. T. Bradley received the news yesterday.

Meanwhile Shanghai and the Navy have been handicapped by miserable weather conditions and today and tomorrow will be the only opportunities for practice for the annual Fourth of July clash. **The nines will be weak but will be evenly matched.**

Shanghai Revolver Club

The June revolver competition, the 66th held under the auspices of the Shanghai Miniature Revolver and Rifle Club, closed Monday afternoon. In the marksman class, Mr. F. T. Smith, American Company, S.V.C., won the expert medal and will compete in the expert class in future competitions.

In the preliminary competition Miss J. H. Robertson shot 154 and qualified for marksman class.

Expert and marksman competitions will be held during July.

Allied officers and men visiting Shanghai have been invited to use the Club range.

The following is the summary of the June competition:

Marksman Class	Score	Time min.	sec.
F. T. Smith	163	3	40
Mrs. E. Moller	154	4	00
C. N. de Trafford	149	3	30
E. Moller	145	3	10
H. P. S.	200		

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 24.—Cricket: Sussex beat Oxford by an innings and 125 runs. Warwick versus Surrey drawn. Worcestershire versus Gloucestershire drawn.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad

YEAH THATS MAC ALL HE DOES NOW IS TO TAKE IN AFTERNOON TEAS AND HOPS - HE'S A CAKE EATER NOW
I SAW HIM YESTERDAY AND DIDNT KNOW WHETHER TO BOW OR TO LIFT MY HAT
I SAW HIM ON THE TRAIN WITH A PAL YESTERDAY AN HE SAID TO HIS FRIEND "SAY 'ERB LETS GO INTO THE SMOKER WITH THE MEN"
HOW D'YE GET THAT WAY?
OUTDOOR SPORTS.
LAMPING ONE OF THE OLD GANG WHO HAT SHAKEN HIS FORMER PALS FOR THE CAKE EATERS DOWNTOWN
TAD '19

Passport Regulations For Travel Via France

The following valuable information regarding regulations governing the entrance of travelers to England from France and France from other countries than England, is forwarded by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son.

Subjects of the Allied Powers travelers through from a French town to England must obtain a British vise from the British Passport Office, 18 Rue Chauveau Legarde, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, (hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, Sundays and holidays excepted) subject to the following exceptions:

1.—British subjects who disembark at Marseilles from vessels arriving from ports east of Suez or from Egypt, and who are proceeding direct to the United Kingdom, may obtain vise from the British Consul General at Marseilles.

2.—Persons who have obtained permission from the military authorities to embark at Calais or Boulogne should apply to the British Consuls at these ports.

These vises are available for 15 days.

In addition passengers must obtain the vise of local Perfect of Police; this vise is only good for 3 days, but prolongation for 15 days may be obtained on application at the local Prefecture of Police or at the Prefecture in Paris (address Boulevard du Palais).

Passengers other than British subjects must also procure vise from their own Consuls.

Subjects of the Allied Powers coming from Italy, Spain, Switzerland via France to England must get their passports vised by the British Passport Control Office of the country of departure.

The British Control Offices which exist in Madrid, Rome and Berne, and also exceptionally the British Consul General in Marseilles have the authority to vise passports to London via Boulogne or Havre to Allied subjects.

(a). If such vise reads "London via Havre" passengers have to travel via Havre, unless they have the route changed by the British Control Office in Paris, should they desire to travel via Boulogne.

(b). If vise reads "London via Boulogne" similar rules apply should passenger wish to travel via Havre.

(c). If vise reads "London" without any specification as to route, passengers must travel via Havre unless they visit the British Control Office in Paris in order to apply for a vise.

Neutrals.—Difficulty is still experienced by neutrals who wish to travel via Boulogne, and we understand that they will not be allowed to travel by this route unless they have exceptional reasons for doing so; such as doctor's certificate, diplomatic papers, etc.

Neutrals subjects must obtain passport of their own country and obtain the following vises:

1.—Their own country's vise;
2.—The French vise;
3.—The British vise

and if they are in any country other than country of origin, have to obtain the vise of that country also.

The vise of a British Control Office is good for 15 days; this vise and that of a Prefect af Police or French Consul are available for one journey only.

As changes are occasionally made passengers would be advised to apply to their own Consulates for the latest information.

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3rd „ „	7	35	70	8th „ „	7	35	70
4th „ „	7	35	70	9th „ „	7	35	70
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Telephone Building (2nd Floor), Shanghai

Y.M.C.A. CONFERENCE IS OPENED AT PEKING

'Practical Christian Program To Save Nation' Is Topic Chosen For Discussion

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 27.—For the twelfth summer student conference of the North China Y.M.C.A. a subject has been chosen which is decidedly opportune, "A Practical Christian Program for Saving the Nation." It was felt by the leaders of the Conference that only by turning to the subject nearest to the hearts of young China today, and by taking advantage of the influences of a movement so fraught with idealism and self-sacrifice as the recent patriotic demonstration could they unite both teachers and students in a study of the Christian motive in personal lives.

The Conference, which opens today at the Wo Fo Sau temple in the Western Hills, will last for a week. Mr. Burgess of the Peking Y.M.C.A., the executive secretary, reports that about 180 men have signed up for the Conference, a little over half the usual number. So many of the students in Peking and Tientsin returned early in June to their homes to organise patriotic work there that fewer than usual have been able to attend. Among the schools represented are thirty or forty government schools in Peking, Tientsin and nearby towns, besides many mission schools. Three government schools in Peking, Tsinghua, the Customs and the Military College, have organised Y.M.C.A's.

Among the Chinese speakers at the Conference are Mr. Chang Po-lin, of Nankai College, who will open the Conference tomorrow morning with a discussion of "The Present Needs of China and the Christian Program;" General Chao Show-yin of Shensi; Mr. Li Tien-lu, C. H. Fei and others. Mr. J. E. Baker will speak on "Saving the Nation Through Industry;" Sheldon Ridge on "Christianity's Effect of Public Opinion;" Mr. L. C. Porter, of the Peking Christian University, on "Christian Patriots;" and Harlan P. Beach who is one of the "grand old men" of the China mission field, on "The Great Contribution of Christianity to the Human Heart and to Social Life."

The Girl Students' Conference which preceded the men's was held at Wo Fo Sau from June 19 to 26. Public girls, for the most part from mission schools of Peking and Tientsin were present, with fourteen foreign Y.W.C.A. leaders. The management was entirely under the care of Miss Ding, Chinese secretary of the Peking branch. Athletic work was organised by Miss Chang, a graduate of the Physical Training School at Shanghai, who carried out a very successful field day at Wo Fo Sau. The Y.W.C.A. girls organised two champion basketball teams and tennis teams for everyone to watch, while young and old took part in the potato races and other lighter sports. The subject of the Conference was "Friendship," but a great deal of attention was also put on study of Y.W.C.A. methods, as many of the delegates are going back next year to start Y.W.C.A. work in new schools.

VLADIVOSTOK QUIETED UNDER AMERICAN RULE

Police Under Captain Sam Johnson Puts An End To Lawlessness

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 28.—American reports from Vladivostok indicate that that city has become a safe place to live in, more especially at night, ever since the American Military Police, commanded by Captain Sam Johnson, has been made responsible for the peace and order of the place. Assaults, robberies and murders were common occurrences in Vladivostok up to the time when the Americans took over the policing of the town; and even for some time after the introduction of the American regime the thugs of the city tried to keep up the reign of violence.

Captain Johnson, who was at one time the champion revolver shot of the United States, has trained his men to a high degree of efficiency in both shooting and the general duties of a police force; and the tough elements of Vladivostok, after starting various fracases in which they got the worst of it, have now decided that it is best to let Johnson's men alone. So the city is now as quiet and orderly as a camp meeting town on the Maine coast.

In creating the present peaceful conditions in Vladivostok the American police force has suffered severely, over fifteen men having been killed in street fights, while as many more have been sent to the hospital to recover from wounds.

Business Men's Lunch
at
Sullivan's Candy Store
every day (excepting Sunday)
11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Price 60 cts.

News Brevities

The case wherein a number of Chinese were charged with the murder of Kwe Bau-kueu, advisor to the Tuchun of Chekiang who died following a beating by a mob near Ferry Road on June 10, was concluded before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court yesterday, sentence being deferred. The Assessor stated that there was insufficient evidence to support the charge of murder but intimated that there would be a ruling regarding incitement. Originally seven defendants appeared in the case, the charges against three of the men being withdrawn. The principal accused is a chauffeur and evidence given yesterday tended to show that he was active in spreading the report that the victim of the assault had been poisoning water in the district.

* * *

The opening of the Cafe Parisien, formerly the Trianon, on Avenue Edward VII, has been postponed to Thursday evening. The new restaurant and cabaret was scheduled to throw open its doors last night.

* * *

Yesterday was Dominion Day and the Canadian flag, as well as the flags of all the Allies, were in considerable evidence.

* * *

A new management and new policy is announced for the Savoy Hotel. Mr. A. Popovich is the new manager. Accommodations on either the European or American plan may be had.

* * *

The Astor House will give a dinner and dance on the evening of July 4.

* * *

The committee in charge of the Columbia Country Club's Fourth of July tennis-tea dansant requests that reservations for the function be made as early as possible. The affair is being given for members and friends of members of the American and Columbia Country Clubs and there will be music from 5 to 8 p.m., the Carlton orchestra officiating.

* * *

Mr. Max Malini, the noted magician returned to Shanghai yesterday after a successful tour in Peking and North China. At the Chinese capital, he performed before President Hsu Shih-chang, who was enthusiastic in his admiration for the entertainer.

* * *

Wearing a cap that he had purloined in one of his two previous burglaries of the same premises, a Chinese who was busy at further rifling of the home of Mr. Boode, 6 Temple Lane, was captured by the latter on May 25. Yesterday the man was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment by the Mixed Court. The accused also admitted three robberies committed at the home of Mr. Westway, 2 Yu Yuen Road. He had previously been employed as a houseboy in Temple Lane and a key which he had in his possession was found to be suitable for opening the back doors of most of the houses in that street, as well as of a number in Yu Yuen Road.

Today's Band Programs

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

(a) In the Public Garden at 5:30 p.m:
1. March—Ifuki ..... Berger
2. Overture—Pique Dame ..... Suppe
3. Waltz—Sheila ..... Neme
4. Selection—Maritana ..... Wallace
5. (a) One Step—Mississippi Volunteers ..... C O B
   (b) Fox Trot—Last Night.. Sparner
6. Selection—The Grass Widow ..... Hirsch

(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m:
1. March—Our Director ..... Deiro
2. Overture—Ivan ..... Conterno
3. Waltz—The Call of the Woods ..... Tyers
4. Selection—The Chieftain .. Sullivan
5. Serenade—Aubade Printaniere ..... Laceme
6. (a) One Step—When You Come Back ..... Cohan
   (b) Fox Trot—The Tickle Toe ..... Hirsch
7. Sketch—Way Down in Tennessee ..... Knowles
8. Selection—Hawaiian Melodies ..... Lake

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MODERATE FEES

Graduate University of Cal., U. S. A.

Consortium Follows American Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

China would be served, a purpose which the Government of the United States has, in all sincerity, felt would have the cordial support of all the Powers which have at heart the welfare of China.

The Government of the United States, in making its proposal was of course not unaware of the so-called Five Power Consortium." It was not the purpose, however, of this Government in suggesting the formation of a new International group to interfere with any of the rights of that Consortium. It was hoped that, as in the case of the American group, the new national groups to be formed might be made so broad as to include the members of the former Consortium as well as others who had legitimate claims to such inclusion, so as to meet the larger needs and opportunities of China in a spirit of harmony and of helpfulness rather than of harmful competition and of self interest.

The proposal as presented has given rise to various inquiries on the part of the several Governments to which it was addressed and I have the honor to hand to Your Excellency herewith a memorandum covering the main points as raised. I should be happy if you would be so good as to convey the information therein contained to your Government and solicit its favorable consideration and approval.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

October 8, 1918.

MEMORANDUM

The Government of the United States is gratified at the cordial reception given, in principle, to the general plan for loans to China as recently presented to the respective interested Government.

Outline Of Reply Given

This Government is now happy to reply, in the following sense, to the several requests of those Governments for further information as to certain features of the proposed plan:

1. It is not intended that the American group, recently formed, should rejoin the existing consortium, but that there should be organised a new International group, consisting of representative financial institutions of the United States, Japan, Great Britain and France.

Purposes Are Outlined

The plan, as proposed by the Government of the United States, does not contemplate that the former consortium should necessarily be dissolved, but that each of the Governments concerned should arrange for the formation of its own national group which it is hoped might be made so comprehensive as to include all those parties interested in the former consortium and such others, not so associated, who are engaged, or might engage, in loans to China, as well as any others whose participation might be desired.

Nor did the American Government, in making its proposal, have any specific loan in mind, but was endeavoring to lay down some general rule for future activities which might, in a broad way, meet the financial needs and opportunities in China. It was for this reason that no specific reference was made to the amount of the loan or loans to be raised, the revenues to be pledged or to the precise objects of the proposed loan. It was contemplated that these questions would be determined in respect to each case as it might arise.

2. The reference in "a relinquishment by the members of the group either to China or the group of any options to make loans which they now hold, applied primarily to the American group alone and to an agreement between the banks and the United States Government, whereby all preferences and options for future loans in China having any Governmental guarantee held by the individual members of the American group should be relinquished to the group which should, in turn, share them with the International group. Such relinquishment of options was considered by this Government to be a reasonable condition of membership in the American group; and while it is recognised that each interested Government must necessarily make its own arrangements with its own national group, it is submitted that it is possible properly to conduct the business of the International group only by similar relinquishment to the respective national groups by the individual banks forming those group, without distinction as to the nature of the options held.

Scope Of General Project

3. The proposal of the Government of the United States contemplated that industrial, as well as administrative loans, should be included in the new arrangement for the reason that, in practice, the line of demarcation between those various classes of loans often is not easy to draw. Both alike are essential fields for legitimate financial enterprise and both alike should be removed from the sphere of unsound speculation and of destructive competition. The intention of this Government was to suggest, as a means to that end, that the interested Government should, by common consent, endeavor so to broaden the membership in the newly formed national groups that all financial firms of good standing interested in such loans might be included in the respective groups, and should withhold their support from independent financial operations without previous agreement of the interested Governments.

4. The expression "any terms or conditions of a loan which sought to impair the political control of China or lessen the sovereign rights of the Republic" had reference only to the future activities of the American group and was not intended to call in question the propriety of any specific arrangement in operation between the former Consortium and the Chinese Government, or between any other government and the Chinese. It can be definitely stated that the United States Government did not mean to imply that foreign control of the collection of revenues or other specific security pledged by mutual consent would necessarily be objectionable, nor would the appointment under the terms of some specific loan of a foreign adviser, as, for instance, to supervise the introduction of currency reform.

5. With respect to the Russian and Belgain groups, it is not the intention of this Government to ignore, much less to exclude, any just claim of participation in the new International group, but merely, for practical considerations arising out of the war, to associate the interested Governments now so closely and actively associated and most able to finance the proposed loans to China, and to reserve for future consideration the inclusion of any other groups of friendly powers which may, at a later time, be in a position effectively to co-operate.

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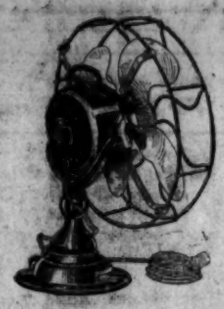

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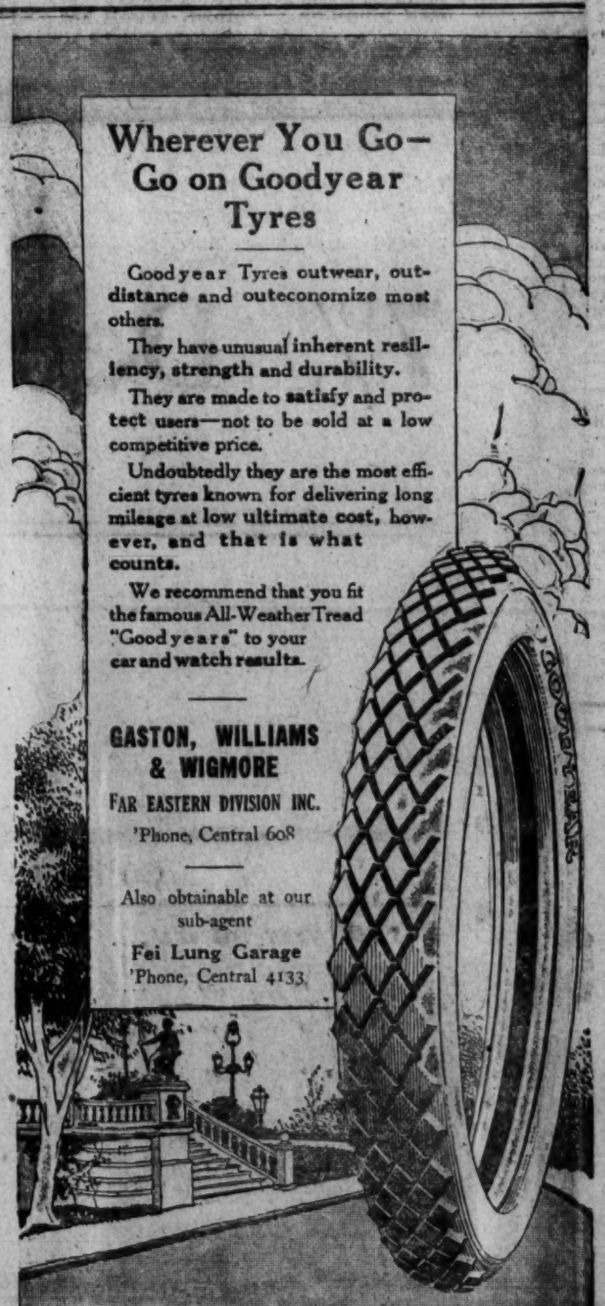

GOODYEAR

TROOPS ARE CALLED OUT WHEN DUBLIN CHEERS ENVOYS FROM AMERICA

Mansion House Is Surrounded In Hunt For Sinn Feiners, And Walsh Passes Bayonet Line

VOLLEY DISPERSES CROWDS

De Valera Welcomes Visitors, And Walsh And Dunne Assert Ireland's Cause Must Be Won

Dublin, May 10.—Following the meeting yesterday afternoon of the Dail Eireann, or Irish Parliament, at the Mansion House, which was attended by Frank P. Walsh, former Governor Edward F. Dunne and Michael F. Ryan, the Irish-American commission to Paris, a strong military force took possession of the building.

The soldiers had machine guns and full field equipment, and they drew a cordon across all the streets leading to the building. Several armored cars accompanied this show of force. Coming a few hours before a scheduled reception by the Lord Mayor to the American delegates, the appearance of the troops caused a great commotion. Hundreds of invitations had been sent out to meet the Americans, and it was feared that the soldiers intended to prevent the reception.

Were Hunting Fugitives

However, they were withdrawn at 8 o'clock in the evening, it being announced that they were searching for Robert Barton and J. J. Walsh, escaped Sinn Fein prisoners who had eluded them through a secret passage of the Mansion House.

Meanwhile the Irish-American delegates had arrived in motors. They were accompanied by Prof. Edward de Valera and a number of Sinn Feiners. They were stopped by the soldiers, who intimated that Messrs. Walsh, Ryan and Dunne might enter if they wished. Mr. Walsh walked through the cordon of troops, but the others remained behind. The crowd pressed on the soldiers, hooting and jeering them, but when the troops fired a volley in the air the demonstrators dispersed. Subsequently the reception was held as scheduled.

The Dail Eireann had adjourned until today half an hour before the soldiers arrived and the members had dispersed. At its special sitting the American delegates had seats behind the speaker's chair and Prof. De Valera delivered a long speech of welcome.

Have Hope In America

"We greet them and salute them," he said, "as a sign that America will not regard official assurances of irresponsible head ministers as scraps of paper"—a sentiment that was received with tremendous cheering. Had the delegates been able to stay longer in Ireland, he continued, they would be convinced that if it depended on the will of the people the Irish Republic would be accepted by all except a few Unionists. Those who advocated colonial home rule did so, he added, only because they thought England's militarist power, which had held Ireland for centuries, could be persuaded to let her go. Ireland had been cheated often, but it was not going to be cheated again nor deceived by promises. If the struggle for freedom had to be prolonged she had the satisfaction of knowing that this time she had not allowed her nobility and natural generosity to be traded upon.

Frank P. Walsh in an address controverted the British argument that Ireland's was a domestic question. America entered the war on terms so clear and unequivocal that none could misunderstand, he said, and that denied forever the claim that Ireland's was not an international question in which the whole world was interested, and on the proper solution of which depended the ultimate and permanent peace of the world. Speeches in a similar vein were delivered by Messrs. Dunne and Ryan.

'EVERYWOMAN' IS GIVEN BY GIRLS OF McTYEIRE

Splendid Production Of Play Is Staged At Lyceum By Young Women

Walter Brown's morality play, "Everywoman," was successfully staged for the first time in the history of Chinese dramatics by girls of McTyeire's High School last night at the Lyceum theater before a large audience. The performance went off without a hitch and the whole cast was well-balanced and carefully chosen. The title role, played by Miss Zung Sen-ling, was excellently executed, while Everywoman's companions, Youth, Beauty and Modesty, characterised by the Misses Wong Tsien-yi, Sze Mai-tsung and Sung Kyung-shien, were appropriately personified.

The ever-serious Nobody in the person of Miss Tsang Ming-sih, the low-bowing Flattery played by Miss Zu Yuen-sung, the homely Truth ably personified by Miss Zlu Ming-kyung and Everywoman's housemaid, Conscience, acted by Miss How Loo-tuh, were other pleasing features of the production.

Two recitations entered into the scenes. Miss Woo Nyo-fang gave an eloquent reading of "The Hour has Struck" and Miss Tsu Zung-tse entertained with a stirring recitation on "To Be Alive in such an Age."

The orchestra was contributed by Mr. J. D. Chang and was under the personal direction of Mr. J. D. Chang Jr.

Another performance of the show will take place this evening at 8:30 o'clock. Tomorrow, a matinee will be given at 4 o'clock. Proceeds of the performances will go to the funds for the establishment of a free school for the poor under the auspices of the girls' school.

The cast follows:

Nobody—Tsang Ming-sih.
Youth, Beauty, Modesty—Everywoman's Companions—Wong Tsien-yi, Sze Mai-tsung, Sung Kyung-shien.
Everywoman—Zung Sen-ling.
Flattery—Zu Yuen-sung.
Truth—a witch—Zlu Ming-kyung.
King Love at First—Yui Tsz-lien.
Bluff, Stuff—Theater Managers—Tsu Pan-ying, Zee Yen-yong.
Pert, Flirt, Dimples, Curls, Giggles, Shape, Curves, Smiles, Sly—Chorus Girls—Wong Sing-ung, Dan Mian-tung, Zrin Zoen-kuk, Tsen Mo-guen, Kiveh Mo-li, Yui Ngan-tsok, Zee Yen-tsoong, Yui Soo-ising, Woo Kyung-tsan.
Time—a call boy—Dan Tsung-whou.
Wealth—a millionaire—Fong Lieu-oen.
Wikless—a nobleman—Chang Mo-li.
Conscience—Everywoman's handmaid—How Loo-tuh.
Passion—a play actor—Chang E.-tsung.
Grovel, Sneak—servants—Yen Ya-tsing, Chur-Tsung-e.
Age—Au Zok-tsung.
Puff—a press agent—Wong Zing-yong.
Greed—How Mo-li.
Self—Society Woman—Yen Kyoh-li.
Vanity—Tsen Sian-ylen.
Law, Order — Policemen — Woo Yang-tsung, Lien Be-tshung.
Charity—a Minister of the Gospel—Sze Wei-ling.

A Greek dance, founded on the mythical legend of the love of Apollo, the Sun God, for Daphne, the Maid of the Morning Mist, interspersed the scenes of the play. The story of the dance was:

Just before dawn, Daphne is seen disporting among the leaves and flowers, enjoying to the utmost her short existence between night and day.

Apollo, rising suddenly from behind a distant mountain, beholds her. Her beauty enthralls him and he seeks to posses her. Daphne, interrupted in her dance by the sudden light of the approaching sun, starts in fear, then, feeling about her the heat that is so fatal to her life, flees back to the mountain, striving to elude him. He follows and catches her in the shadow of a cliff, but to no avail, for she quickly fades away.

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Frawley Favorite Is Given Reception

Mr. Frank Wilcox, Leading Man Here, Greeted In Syracuse, N. Y., On June 5

Mr. Frank Wilcox, who was leading man with the last Frawley Company that played here, has rejoined his company in Syracuse, N. Y. He was given an excellent reception on his return from the Far East tour with the Frawley Company.

The following is from a Syracuse newspaper of June 6:

"The welcome which was extended to Frank Wilcox, leading man of the Knickerbocker Players, when he stepped on the Empire stage last evening must have made him feel as though he had reached home. A more enthusiastic reception can scarcely be imagined than that accorded to the actor who since he was last seen in Syracuse has been before the footlights in China and Japan. Of course he made a speech in which he said all sorts of pleasant things about the United States in general and Syracuse in particular, and he was applauded loudly and long ever time that occasion arose.

"In the week's play, 'Capital Kidd, Jr.,' by Hilda Johnson Young, Mr. Wilcox takes the part of 'Jim Anderson,' the boyish nephew of a old Scotch bookseller and the prime mover in the search for buried treasure along Cape Cod, which forms the keynote of the novel and ingenious plot. The role is full of good chances for the returned leading man to make an impression and he does not neglect one of them."

ENGINEERING SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. A. P. Wood Elected President Of Society For Ensuing Year

The annual general meeting of the Engineering Society of China was held on Tuesday last at the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Museum Road, when in spite of the very inclement weather, a fair attendance of members received a report of the year's work.

The president, Mr. W. J. Williams, took the chair and after calling upon those present to stand in silent tribute during the reading of the names of those members who had passed away during the session under review, he proceeded with the report, of which the following is a summary:

The roll of membership now comprises 5 honorary members, 198 members, 16 honorary associates and 3 students, of this number, 23 members and 1 honorary associate were elected during the past session.

A gratifying increase in the interest taken by members residing in parts of China far remote from Shanghai has been noted and is evidenced by the contribution of four of the session's papers by outport members. This has materially assisted in the very desirable expansion of the Society's sphere of influence. It is to be hoped, however, that outport members will take an increasing part in the discussion following the reading of papers, thus forming a closer bond between resident and non-resident members.

The thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. Oesterglom, Webb, Wang, Van Exter, Taylor, Chatley, Moysey, Guignard, von Heidenstam, Moller and Crepist for their valuable contributions.

The very satisfactory financial position of the Society was then dealt with and the Society's thanks expressed to Mr. Tuxford, who, as honorary treasurer, is responsible for the handling of the finances. Thanks were also given to Mr. W. O. Lancaster upon account of his work in auditing the balance sheet.

Appreciation was expressed to Messrs. Cole and Webb concerning the organisation of the library and the preparation of the catalogue of works which is now available.

The president concluded by thanking the Society as a whole for the wholehearted support accorded him during his term of office and the meeting was terminated by Mr. A. P. Wood, the president-elect, thanking Mr. Williams upon behalf of the Society for the successful work which has been accomplished under his guidance during his term of office.

The following members were elected to serve on the Society's Council during the coming 1919-1920 session: president, Mr. A. P. Wood; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. Harpur, J. Tuxford, A. W. Brankston; members of council, Messrs. F. B. Pitcairn, E. T. Forestier, P. B. Tassot-Dupont, L. Tweedie-Stodart, P. H. Cole, H. H. Arnold, E. C. Stocker, Charles Luthy.

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China Political Notes From Chinese Press

It has been decided to appoint Mr. Chien Nung-hsun, the former Premier, as the Chief Delegate to the Shanghai Peace Conference and to find successors to Messrs. Fan Chu and Wu Ting-chang, who refuse to be delegates again.

A light track railway will be shortly laid between Kalgan and Urga to facilitate military purposes.

The tea merchants have petitioned against the establishment of Russian tax barriers in Siberia. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has informed the Peking Chamber of Commerce that the Government has obtained satisfaction from the Russian minister and that the chamber should notify the tea merchants.

As General Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi Tuchun, insists on the removal of General Chang Ching-yao of Hunan, it has been suggested that Chang be transferred to be the chief of staff of the War Participation Bureau and General Li Kwei-yuan be appointed Tuchun of Hunan. The question will be decided after the Cabinet is formed.

As a result of the dispute between the An Fu Parliamentarians and the Bank of China with reference to the proposed amendment, the Diplomatic Corps has addressed a note of advice to the Central Government to express disapproval of any government action which might disturb the financial system of the country during this unsettled period.

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Doctor's Opinion:— "The only food that the stomach could retain."
Doctor's Opinion:— "Specially helpful in dysentery."

For brightening up the home, renewing chairs, tables, dressers—every article of furniture needing refinishing, the ideal varnish stain is

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Stains and varnishes in one operation, giving a permanent finish and lustra. It is economical to use.
For kitchen and bath-room floors, inside floor paint is a durable long wearing paint. It is inexpensive and easy to apply.
A full line of Sherwin-Williams products carried in stock.

A Finish For Every Surface

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PAINTS & VARNISHES
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
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(8)

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Firestone
Non-Skid is the Answer

Mileage — Firestone factories are always working *ahead of the times*, never satisfied with even Firestone's best. Unusual freedom from tyre trouble, more comfort and easier riding are all part of this new improved tyre.

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MOST Mileage — Performance is proving the superiority of Firestone Tyres *at every point*, making your shilling go farther, because your tyres run longer by miles—and *Miles*—and *MILES*.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

WOMAN'S NEW IDEAS IN LABOR MOVEMENT TOLD

Mary Macarthur Tells Of Mother Love As A Social Fundamental

LESSONS LEARNED IN WAR

Talks Of Patriotism To Make World Better And Subject None To Tyranny

New York, May 21.—Mary Macarthur has just come to this country as one of the most prominent labor leaders in Great Britain and the foremost among women, who, during the war, found places in the industrial movement. She was the founder and is now the Honorary General Secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, a body composed of women not otherwise organised in trade unions. She is secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Munitions, and an officer in several other national organisations, and, finally, she was the first woman indorsed by the National Executive of the Labor Party to stand as a candidate for Parliament.

It is from these vantage points of knowledge and authority that she comes to the United States with the message that the labor program in England is based upon the fundamental and deepseated instincts of mother-love and patriotism, that these are working themselves out in practice through committees of shop stewards, that representatives of these stewards will probably elect delegates through their national unions, and thus form an industrial parliament somewhat similar to that called into being by Lloyd George on February 27 last.

Miss Macarthur has no sympathy with the methods used by some of the workers to decrease production by shortening hours, but rather emphasises the fact that after the devastating war that Great Britain has gone through production must be increased. However, she points out that the only way to increase this production is to give the worker an interest in the control of the industry itself, and to throw out to him every possible incentive to improve the machinery of production.

Above all, she decries state socialism. "While the clock turns," she said, "the Labor Party's platform is changing. At one time we put great faith in state socialism. We got state socialism during the war, a great deal of it, and we were fed up on it. The idea of the personal controller is thoroughly discredited. What is, of course, an extreme case illustrates the working of the bureaucracy that we set up. At one time we had seven different committees headed by seven different controllers to control seven different kinds of fish, and there wasn't a fish to be bought in the entire kingdom.

"We rather look forward to the democratic management of factories by shop committees drawn from the various trades. The members of these committees will meet in conference through their national guilds, and delegates from these conferences will meet in a national industrial parliament. At the same time there will be another house of parliament selected for the public at large, as is the House of Commons today, and it is conceivable that these two houses should meet in joint conference to take final action on all national measures.

"The men and women of England want really big things, they want a finer texture of life, or, as we English say, a new status in a new world. They want a full share in industry as a whole. At one time welfare work was thought to be the great panacea for all industrial ills, but that time is long past in England. Even Lloyd George finds it hard to realise that. One evening as he was talking to an American journalist he remarked with great feeling upon the terrible suffering the country had to experience in order to learn some of its lessons, and among them the desirability of conserving the health of the worker by the installation of rest rooms, lunch rooms and the like. 'We had to go into the very depths of hell,' he said, 'to learn welfare work. And in what abhorrence the workers really hold these attempts at amelioration is illustrated by the remark of a factory girl when I told her what Lloyd George had said. 'We just knew,' she said, 'where welfare work came from.'

"One method of democratic control of the factories, a method that has received much notice, is that of the Whitley Councils. They have been tried, but have been found wanting, principally because they are not backed by the national unions. The representatives of the workers who are elected to meet the representatives of the employers are chosen for all sorts of reasons other than those which will give the employes a real voice in management. The workers cannot hold their own because they are pitted against men whose main business in life is to conserve the wealth of the owners, and the workers' representatives are soon thought to be the pets of the employers and they soon lose the good-will of their fellows. The result is that unrest follows, and the prime object of the institution of the councils is defeated. Moreover, where the interest of a particular industry appears to be the thing that matters, the Whitley Councils tend to become water-tight organisations which disregard the welfare of labor as a whole.

"Another reason for objecting to the councils is that they do not take into account of interest of the public at large. They leave out the consumers, and it is for this reason that the industrial council working in conjunction with an assembly elected from the country at large should make the laws of the nation.

"It may surprise you when I say that the program of the British Labor Party is founded upon the instinct of motherlove. But it is true. I am a mother myself." (In private life Miss Macarthur is Mrs. W. C. Anderson, her husband having served months ago, as a labor representative, and she has brought with her a three and a half-year-old daughter.) "For my little girl I dream dreams and see visions. I think of her as a noble woman who will do great deeds of good and mercy for her people. I look to her to enjoy and appreciate the best that is in life, in nature, in art, in science. Every mother does that. It is a basic and deeply ingrained instinct, but it may be turned into what is good, or it may be diverted to what is selfish and evil. The mother may want everything for her child alone, or she may want every mother's child to partake of life. And the latter is what the British Labor Party wants—life and happiness for every mother's child, and so I say it is founded upon the instinct of motherlove.

"And so with patriotism. It is a great and noble instinct. My own heart thrills to the sound of the bagpipes and my whole soul reverberates to the echoes of the Scotch hills where I was born, and I love with a deep love all that is Scotch. And so do all people love their own land, and what is so keen in human nature should be directed into good channels. Because I love my country I need not want to make it dominate over every other country, or to seek for it (territorial) aggrandisement, or to dream of commercial supremacy. That is an unworthy way in which to pay tribute. I desire it to be great and noble and rich, certainly, but great because of its transcending humanity, great because of its wise men, of its education, its contributions to art, science, and literature and above all, because of the number of happy-hearted human beings that call it their homeland. I should be ashamed that it might be said that 50,000 babies were allowed to die there in a year or that men and women workers were allowed to live in hovels.

"We feel that the Labor Party is the most patriotic party in Great Britain, for it looks forward to and works toward the wisdom of its men, the beauty of its women, the health of its children, and the humanity of its laws. We have just finished a dreadful war, but now we are embarked upon another war, the war against povery, disease, and ignorance, and in waging that war with relentless energy we feel that we are doing the finest patriotic service."

Crack Fliers Of Ninety-Fourth Squadron Back From War

'Aces' of 94th Aero Squadron. INTL.

Prominent American "aces" of the Ninety-fourth Aero Squadron, formerly commanded by Captain Eddie Rickenbacher, who returned from France recently aboard the transport Louisville. Left to right: Captain Sam Kaye, Jr., of Columbus, Ga.; Lieutenant Lee H. Dawson, of Denver, Col.; Major Reid M. Chambers, of Memphis, Tenn., and Captain William M. Palmer, of Bennettsville, S. C.

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IMPORTERS OF PIECE GOODS, METALS, HEAVY CHEMICALS, ANILINE DYES, ETC.
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The Trade Mark of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World.

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ICE

No matter for what purpose you may require ice in the Household—take no r'sks, but purchase Pure Machine-made Ice. A glance into your refrigerator after using creek ice will convince you what it

MEANS

If the various kinds of native ice sold in Shanghai were tested for purity, not one ounce could be certified free from germs, which are a positive source of

DANGER

to the Householder. Decide at once to ensure getting PURE ICE, made from *PURE* filtered water.

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The Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.
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Tel. Central 662-63: After office hours—North 663
WE DELIVER FREE ANYWHERE IN THE SETTLEMENTS
2 CENTS (MEX.) PER LB.

Just arrived!
"Stetson"
Double Terrai Hats
Smart and Protective
SEE WINDOW
MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.
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Be up-to-date and when Cooking
DO IT ELECTRICALLY
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BECAUSE It is the Cheapest method.
" " Cleanest "
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And because it keeps your kitchen cool through the heat of summer. Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.
A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tls. 0.50 per month.
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
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A Bank of the Chinese, by the Chinese, and for Everybody
This Bank is a Chinese Bank, carrying on banking and exchange business of every description along modern lines.
It is our endeavor to execut every transaction, whether large or small, to the full satisfaction of our clients. "SERVICE and EFFICIENCY" is our motto.
Your visit is invited and your patronage solicited. This is YOUR BANK.
K. P. CHEN, *General Manager.*
Cable address: "COMSAVBANK"
Phone No. C. 4522, C. 4523

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37 Canton Road, Shanghai.
Opening July 1st at 19 Ice House St., Hongkong

The 20th Century way of writing personally
$85

Two's company, three's a crowd in private correspondence. Come in and be convinced that
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enables you to type your private writing without anyone's aid, as accurately, cleanly and readably as can any trained typist.
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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919

S.S. "Cadaretta"

The S.S. "Cadaretta" is now discharging her cargo at the Robert Dollar Company Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, July 5th, at 10:30 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY, Agents,
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.
24283

LOST

LOST, bill of lading No. 10 calling for 1 case of silver-ware marked S F ex S.S. "TUNG WAH" arrived on 2nd June from Canton. The public is hereby warned not to accept same as it has been nullified, duplicate for same being issued.

FY KEE. 95, Tientsin Road.
24264

Cheap Sale

"Elegante," 5A Broadway, offers for sale Ladies' dresses, costumes, hats, corsets and voiles at greatly reduced prices.
24284

NOTICE

Will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the S.S. "Homestead."

W. M. GIFFORD,
Master.
24261

NOTICE

From the 1st July, 1919, Mr. Wm. Cohen is authorised to sign for our firm per procuration.

J. SPUNT & CO.
24277

NOTICE

We have this day removed from No. 8 to No. 15 Museum Road.

CONTINENTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT CO.
24282

MOTOR BOATS

For Business or Pleasure.

A number of Fast and Medium speed Motor Boats, Motor Tow Boat and a large Houseboat for sale.

Apply to
WRIGHT & BELYEA.
8 North Honan Road.
22240

S.S. "HOWICK HALL"

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Howick Hall, from New York via Panama, is now discharging all her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War) into the godowns of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk" cargo are further requested to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst being landed. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within fourteen days from date of Steamer's arrival or they will not be recognised. Damaged cargo will be examined at the Wharf on Wednesday, July 2nd, at 10 a.m. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the consignees.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Agents.
24164

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice that a special meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, July 10, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. when the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.—That the Byelaws published in the Municipal Gazette on June 28, 1919, be passed and approved in substitution for the existing Byelaws, Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII, inclusive, attached to the Land Regulations.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.
Seconded by Ed. WHITE.

Shanghai, June 28, 1919.

A. E. Algar,
H. E. Arnhold,
F. Ayscough,
C. R. Burkill,
E. J. Cornfoot,
Edward I. Ezra,
H. H. Girardet,
R. E. Gregson,
H. C. Gulland,
C. Holliday,
Robert S. Ivy,
W. S. Jackson,
Joseph J. Keegan,
Henry Lester,
R. J. Marshall,
Reginald F. Master,
V. Meyer,
L. Midwood,
R. B. Moorhead,
E. Nissim,
J. H. Osborne,
W. A. C. Platt,
N. Sakurai,
H. G. Simms,
A. G. Stephen,
A. I. D. Stewart,
Edward Wheeley,
Richard E. Wilson,
G. H. Wright.
24198

Customs Notification

No. 918

CUSTOMS HOLIDAY:

The Custom House will be closed and shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on 3rd July, in commemoration of the restoration of the Republic.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th June, 1919.
24255

Notice of Removal

C. Ismer & Co.

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians

Have removed to
44 Nanking Road
next door Messrs. Luen Wo
July 1st, 1919

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

A Large Canner

of

Canada desires a live agent to handle its line throughout the Orient on canned fruits and vegetables of all descriptions. Is able to place agent in favorable position regarding prices and terms of delivery.

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

LUNCH just like you get in the States, 11.30 and until 2.00 p.m. (excepting Sunday).

At SULLIVANS,
Nanking Road.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd July, on account of Summer Holidays.
24172

Customs Notification

No. 919

Acting under instructions received from the Inspector General of Customs, I have to notify the Public that the Revised Import Tariff of 1919 will come into force on 1st August, 1919.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th June, 1919.
24254

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1919, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 7th, to Thursday, 10th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1919.
24156

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
24248

WANTED TIN PLATES

100 lbs. x 14" x 20" x 112 sheets or 200 lbs. x 20" x 28" x 112 sheets. Please send quotation, stating whether from stock or ex definite future arrival to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

MACHINES FOR

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Carbons, Ribbons, Erasers, and a complete line of office supplies in stock

Filing Systems A Specialty

Phone C. 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone C. 4778

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Now a strictly first-class Family Hotel at moderate prices

Affording every comfort and convenience for its guests

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

SAVOY HOTEL

NOW BEING RE-MODELLED AND RE-FURNISHED

It is our aim to attain a high standard of service and comfort throughout.

We will make the Savoy pre-eminent for quality of service at reasonable charges.

Whether you are in Shanghai for a day, a week, a month, or permanently, you will now find the Savoy Hotel a very satisfactory home, with excellent service and superior cuisine

SPECIAL RA TESFOR MONTHLY GUESTS
24241

Silk Flags

Of all Nationalities For Sale
Small and Large Sizes

Apply to
No. 9 Chusan Road.
24239

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, No. 9A Kiangse Road, second floor. Immediate occupation. Apply China Land and Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.
24275

TO SUBLET: Splendid ground-floor office location, 34 x 50, to be sublet for 18 months beginning August 1st, at Taels 175.00 to desirable firm. Apply Chinese-American Publishing Co., 26 Canton Road.
24267 J. 3

OFFICES to let, Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
24247

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, furnished flat or small house, by American couple. No children. Give rate and location. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.
24232 J. 3

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL exchange one two-berth first-class cabin on "Empress of Russia" sailing July 12th, for equally good cabin on "Empress of Asia" sailing August 9th. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.
24271 J. 4

ADVERTISER holds passage for himself and wife on Steamer leaving Shanghai about July 15th. He desires passage on "Empress of Russia" leaving Shanghai on July 12th and is prepared to exchange his tickets for "Empress" tickets, in addition pay holders their full cost of tickets thus assuring them free passage to America in a few days time after the "Empress" sailing. For further particulars apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS

TO LET

From July 15th, one large front room, verandah and bathroom, facing the Park. Very cool in summer. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, a comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large adjoining rooms; small room and private bathroom. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis. Garage and stabling. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED room and bath to let, good cooking, tennis. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.
24221 J. 3

FINE office or apartment with bath. For bachelor. New Ezra Building. Phone, Central 1170.
24217 J. 2

NICE room (with modern bathroom), with board, in French family from July 1st. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.
24190 J. 4

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, immediately, for large American Corporation, temporarily with possibility of permanency, a capable man to take charge of import department, with special local knowledge of metals, etc. State previous experience and salary required to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.
24275 J. 8

WANTED, by large American import and export house, experienced stenographer. State particulars to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.
24274 J. 3

WANTED, high-class educated Christian Chinese young man, with business training, for Y.M.C.A. work outside of China. Best references required. Apply in person to S. E. Hening, 4 Quinsan Gardens.
24280

WANTED, smart Eurasian clerk for large local import and export house. Must be good penman, quick and accurate. Apply, stating age, nationality, experience if any, and salary desired to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
24272 J. 4

WANTED: Correspondent well trained in English for office work. Knowledge of typing desirable but not necessary. State education and beginning salary required in letter of application. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.
24235 J. 3

WANTED by an American firm, a thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer. Apply, stating experience and speed per minute, to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
24246

WANTED, a young lady for high-class retail store; with knowledge of French desirable. Must come well-recommended and be of good appearance. Apply in own handwriting. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.
24173 J. 2

EDUCATIONAL

FOR dancing lessons, apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.
24266 J. 2

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED couple, American, wish room and board with private family, no children. Rates reasonable. Address, giving rates, to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
24260 J. 2

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 2 Hart Road, Tls. 110: and 3 Temple Lane, Tls. 100. The West End Estates, Limited, 38 Kiangse Road.
24242

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.
24243

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
24244

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
24245

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, with 10 years' experience in imports in local firm, used to independent work, speaking Chinese fluently, would like to join some reliable concern permanently or temporarily. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
24262 J. 6

Well-qualified Chinese with office and factory experience seeks position as office assistant. Outport no objection. Apply by post to Assistant, 512 Elgin Road.
24257 J. 4

A CHINESE, possessing excellent education in English, with varied experience, seeks reliable clerkship. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.
24230 J. 8

CHINESE (American-born) wants position as salesman, shipping clerk, interpreter, stock or bookkeeper and general office assistant. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.
24202 J. 4

STENOGRAPHER (90 words per minute) with very good knowledge of French, seeks position. No previous office experience. Salary no objection. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.
24201 J. 2

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a .22 caliber repeating rifle. Must be cheap and in good working order. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.
24279 J. 2

TYPEWRITER wanted, seccond-hand, must be in good condition. Underwood or Remington, Royal preferred. Please state lowest price. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
24263 J. 3

PERAMBULATOR for sale, second-hand, but in excellent condition. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.
24276 J. 4

GENTLEMAN bicycle, "Crown," latest American model, nearly new and in perfect condition. $70 to quick buyer. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.
24265 J. 3

FOR SALE, one DODGE limousine, recently painted and overhauled, in good condition and running order. For particulars and inspection please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd. Motor Garage Telephone, West 1213.
24256 J. 3

WANTED second-hand motor-cycle, in good running order. Baby Indian single, otherwise, Harley-Davidson or Indian, with side-car. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.
24229 J. 3

FOR SALE, at less than cost price, American-made, 200 volts A. C. electric ceiling fans and oscillating desk fans. Absolutely new. For particulars apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.
24185 J. 27

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty We issue Demand Drafts, T/T Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsinantao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Ssaa.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Société Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Harbin	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Hankow	O/Amur
	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hau, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

華 孚 春 申
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Deputy Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN

Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiang	Osaka
	pu Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929, Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,295,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,923.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 13,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on July 1, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pemfret	„	12-14
Salmon	„	14-16
Samli	„	30-40
Soles	„	14-16
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	60-90
Pigeons	„	18-20
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	8-10
Apples	„	12-15
Bananas	„	6-8
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	16-20
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	8-10
Pears	„	12-14
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	8-10
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb	none
Walnuts	„	13-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	„	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$1.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	„	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 1	River Ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1	River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1	River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 1	River Ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
July 1	Milke	Gokensan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 1	Hankow	Edang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 1	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 1	Hongkong and Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1	Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 1	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 1	Tientsin	Pelching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1	Hankow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
July 1		Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Windber	June	2
Broad Arrow	June	11
West Vaca	June	13
Maricopa	June	14
Royal Arrow	June	18
Tamaha	June	20
Venezuela	June	23
Astral	June	26
Korea Maru	June	28
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru	June	27
For Vancouver		
Harold Dollar	June	12
Empress fo Asia	June	15
Bessie Dollar	June	27
Empress of Japan	June	28
For New York Via Panama		
Celtic Prince	May	24
Eurybates	June	14
Egremont Castle	June	28
For London, etc.		
Carmarthenshire	May	12
Shidzuoka Maru	May	14
Lycaon	May	20
Neuralia	May	24
Kaga Maru	May	26
Mentor	May	27
Amur Maru	May	29
Tokushima Maru	May	30
Yokohama Maru	June	9
Rhesus	June	10
Andes Maru	June	22
Idomeneus	June	26
Glenamoy	June	27
Glenapp	June	29
Tamba Maru	July	1
For Liverpool		
Pakling	May	11
Stentor	June	5
Teucer	June	20
For Marseilles		
Sanno Maru	May	30
Indo Maru	June	8
Suki Maru	June	29
For Port Said		
Ryufuku Maru	June	27
For Saigon		
City of Portland	June	26
For Java		
Tjimanock	June	7
Tjipanas	June	19

Financial And Commercial News

SILK

In commenting on the Silk market of Shanghai for the season 1918-1919, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their circular dated May 31, 1918, which has just reached us.

Statistics.—The total export of all descriptions of Silk from this port has been 80,532 piculs against 74,868 piculs for 1917-18 and 83,191 piculs for 1916-17.

The total shipments from the Far East have been 331,283 bales against 365,713 bales for previous season.

White Silk (exclusive of Steam Filatures).—The total export has been 17,487 piculs again 18,317 piculs and 19,129 piculs for two previous seasons.

Shipments to America are 9,824 piculs against 9,877 piculs last season and an average of 10,162 piculs for last 10 years.

Resume.—The White Silk crop was anticipated to be in excess of previous season, but resulted in about the same. The reported drastic reduction of supplies of Manufactured Silk by the United States Government board, came as a shock to this market and although there was a heavy break in Japan, this market awaited confirmation of the report at unchanged rates. The epidemic of Influenza and general curtailment of labor and coal consumption was reflected in this market. The premature anticipation of Peace was the cause of a panic with the Chinese and resulted in a temporary break in exchange but the delay in cables prevented consuming markets benefiting. The actual signing of the Armistice found the market prepared and the only effect was a general cautious policy. High prices paid for cocoons, added to high exchange, was again responsible for consuming markets more favoring Japan and resulted in a threatened financial crisis for Steam Filatures before China New Year, which was only averted by a loan from the Chinese Government. The sudden reduction in freight, added to reduced war risk, and lower exchange, depressed consuming markets and holders of speculative purchases were forced to realise at a very considerable loss. This factor being eliminated, demand increased and the season closed at advancing rates, bare of stock. Exporters have had all their difficulties of past seasons excentuated, such as the difficulty of freight, wide fluctuations of exchange and most trying of all the extraordinary delay in cables, which we trust, will, in a great measure, be absent from the present season.

Hand Filatures.—The market opened at Tls. 570 for Kung Kee Mars 1 and Tls. 625 for Best grades No. 1. Quite a good business was done at a decline of Tls. 5, but by end of June prices were Tls. 10 higher than opening rates, with Best grades advancing to Tls. 640. With restricted shipping facilities and rising exchange, prices in August declined to Tls. 552½ and Tls. 605 for Common and Best. September with exchange up to 5/8 needless to say was quiet. October saw more inquiry with easier exchange Tls. 520. From then to China New Year there was practically no business, prices sagging away to Tls. 482½ and Tls. 545. Prices opened after China New Year at Tls. 495 and Tls. 545, but it was not till early April that any interest was shown Tls. 480 Tls. 520 and on this basis, a small business was done, Best grades advancing in May to Tls. 545 with a spurt to Tls. 570 and Common Tls. 505 when new crop was obviously going to be short.

New Style.—Best grades opened towards end of May on basis of Tls. 690 for M. H. Y. Blue Dragon Extra. Medium grades Tls. 630 for No. 1 and resulted in settlements of 2,000 bales. There was another spurt at the end of June at unchanged rates. Interest fell away till early October when a good business was done at Tls. 645 and Tls. 585, the sudden break in exchange doubtless encouraging speculators. The latter end of November saw some business in best grades at Tls. 5 advance. From then till end of March, buyers held aloof, when some tentative buying commenced. Best grades Tls. 630, Medium Tls. 565. At Tls. 5 to Tls. 10 decline for Best and Medium respectively, a small business continued during April, culminating in heavy buying at the end of the month to early May when stocks were cleared at Tls. 10 advance.

Steam Filatures.—Shipments to Europe are 20,244 bales against 17,757 bales. To America 14,005 bales against 10,882 bales and an average of bales 9,350 for last 10 years. Total shipments are bales 34,249 against 28,639 bales last season.

Some 3,000 bales had been contracted ahead and in view of higher prices required, the market ruled quiet till end of June when there was a good business, which satisfied demand for the meantime in view of advance asked. August-September ruled quiet at some 5 percent lower but this level, owing to high exchange, was above parity of Japans. During October there was a fair inquiry, which eased off, and the reported drastic curtailment of manufactured Silk in the United States, did not improve matters. The decline in exchange during November-December encouraged inquiry, and prices were maintained, in view of high prices paid for cocoons, but there was an undercurrent of weakness, which became accentuated towards China New Year when prices were Tls. 100 down, without attracting business as Japans were more favorable. With a big stock of Silk and cocoons to be carried, the proceeds of the loan assisted prices to be maintained and with the liquidation of speculators dear Silk on consuming markets, the demand spread, assisted by the very considerably cheaper C I F price. Stocks were cleared generally by early April and demand ran into New Silk at advancing rates. Already some 6,000 bales have been contracted for and although closing prices show a good Tls. 100 from bottom the undoubted shortage of the new crop will show a loss to Filatures for the majority of their contracts.

Wild Silk.—Shipments are 11,552 bales against 11,262 bales, including 878 bales Local Ports and Japan against 1,197 bales previous season.

Tussah Filatures, 8 Cocoons.—Shipment to New York are bales 7,842 against 6,876 bales and 11,684 bales the two previous seasons and an average of 9,228 bales for last 10 years.

The big business done in March and April at Tls. 340-60 average for Best grades was sufficient for requirements in face of high rates asked. With exception of a few bales here and there on basis of Tls. 400 av. it was not till September that any interest was shown, when prices came at Tls. 365-45 av. and with a decline to Tls. 300 av. a good business was done recovering to Tls. 350 av. by end of the month. On this level demand ceased, and it was not till end of March at Tls. 290 av. with a further Tls. 10 decline, that inquiry became general, and by middle of April, price reached Tls. 325 av. A big business was done in May, commencing at Tls. 340 av. and advancing to Tls. 360-70 with a drop to Tls. 350 and recovery to Tls. 370 av. again, closing at Tls. 390 average.

Yellow Silk.—Shipments to Europe are 2,029 bales against 2,001 bales. To other ports 11,452 bales against 11,754 bales for previous season totaling 13,481 bales against 2,883 bales.

Yellow Steam Filatures.—Shipments are 3,763 bales against 2,882 bales.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 23.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Goodmiddling American Spot: 19.75d.

July: 19.59d.

September: 19.15d.

THE WHY OF FOREIGN TRADE

The dollar that comes from the sale of American goods abroad means infinitely more than the small margin of profit which accrues to the exporter who makes the sale. To the shipowner it means added cargo and return on his investment. To the manufacturer it means increased volume and smaller overhead. To the foreman and mechanic it means steady employment in spite of slack domestic seasons. To the local merchant it means the new business which a prosperous community offers. To everyone it spells profit, employment and progress.

When I speak of national prosperity, I do not speak of it in the narrow sense of dollar and cents profit or even in the sense of the stimulation of our domestic activity. Our foreign trade for the next generation will be a factor in the truest sort of prosperity.

It would be unworthy of our national ideals and opposed to the fundamental principles of sound business to assume that we can afford to build up our foreign trade, ruthlessly indifferent to the progress of other nations. At this particular moment in world affairs, with the nations of the world endeavoring to repair the ravages of war and with the old landmarks of international commerce tottering, it would be the height of folly for us to develop our foreign trade without regard to the necessities of other countries. Before we can afford to think of our own advantage we must think first of the necessities of the world as a whole.

Our foreign trade today represents more than an opportunity. It represents a responsibility which we cannot shirk or evade.—George Ed. Smith in *The Nation's Business*.

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THE MANAGEMENT

WORK OF U.S. RED CROSS IN ASIA MINOR DESCRIBED

Little Armenian Girl's Rags Fell Off When She Put Down Her Arms In Reply To An Order

By Major Solomon Lowenstein Of The Red Cross Commission To Palestine

We guessed by the long curls that it was a little girl who stood blocking our road on the way to the Refugee Camp in Aleppo. When she looked up, and we saw the tear-stained, distressed brown eyes, we felt sure of it. But her dress! It seemed impossible that any mother, no matter how poor, would let her daughter appear in such a rag. The girl was hugging her thin little body with her arms.

"I think I'll take her picture to send back. It will speak louder than words of the suffering and hardships out here," I said to Col. Finley, head of our commission.

"Tell her to take down her arms or the picture will be spoiled," Col. Finley answered, addressing our dragoman guide.

He spoke a few words in his strange language. The child hesitated just a minute. Her lips quivered visibly. "Oh, please," her eyes said, although we could not understand the language in which she spoke. But years of terror had taught unquestioning obedience. The arms were put down—slowly. A deep red covered the child's face. She stood before us—the rag that had served as a dress had fallen to the ground.

It was sights like this, repeated constantly, that made us understand the extremity of the suffering these Armenian refugees were undergoing, and showed us something of the problems ahead of us in our work of instituting Red Cross relief. In this particular case the immediate need was satisfied. The child was promptly furnished with clothes—all the clothes she needed. But the problem goes much deeper than that. What to do with the thousands of refugee children, driven far from their parents by the onrush of the Turks. Thousands of other children had seen their parents slaughtered. They were far from home, unable to care for themselves.

Our answer to the cry for immediate help was the establishment of orphanages. Here in America we speak of orphan children as being rescued from the streets. We use it as a figure of speech. Out in Sidon and Aleppo and Damascus that phrase has a terrible and literal meaning. We used to go out at night, in machines, picking up the children lying in the street, most of them without clothing. All were in a starving condition. Many were too starved to be saved. But we managed to rescue hundreds of children in this way.

Many Are Starving

Starvation was almost the rule in Asia Minor. In Lebanon the Moslems were organising a sort of starvation campaign, deliberately ridding themselves of the Syrian population by starving them out. In Suith-el-Garbh we were told that thirty people daily were dying of hunger. Many of these could have been saved if food had only reached them in time. We began immediately to open soup kitchens. The soup—a surprise dish containing unexpected slices of meat and many different vegetables—was prepared in a central kitchen and sent around by machines in large tins to the various distributing centers. In one month over 70,000 portions were served in Beirut alone. It was very palatable soup. I have acquired the habit, through years of experience as Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of sampling everything before it is given out. I was very glad to finish the generous plateful to which I was helped.

Another insistent problem for the Red Cross to solve was what to do with the refugees, who came to us by the thousands. In Damascus alone we had over 7,000. In Aleppo the number exceeded that. They were housed in large Turkish barracks. We took them there as fast as we could get them out of the places where they had hidden from the Turks. As quickly as we could we transported them to their old homes in distant cities.

Their fear of the Turks amounted to panic. In Arutab we found a group of men, women and children huddled over little stoves in the crypt of an old half ruined church, in actual terror of their lives. Fear of their lives was not even the worst terror. Women were seized in large numbers by the Turks, to be taken to their harems. The problem of rescuing these women, many of whom had become mothers, was one of the most difficult we had to grapple with. We worked on every clue. Our reward was the rescue of hundreds. Large numbers of these women had undergone terrible suffering and degradation. In a few cases they were kindly treated. We collected on one occasion 150 women in the barracks in Damascus who were to be repatriated. An hour before they were to go a raid was made on the barracks. A Moslem who had seized one of these girls was resolved to keep his prize at any cost. We discovered his plot just in time to win back the girl, who was sent safely to her parents.

"East Is East"

"East is East, and West is West." We discovered the truth of this in our efforts to institute our way of solving the problem. For example, in Jerusalem, we insisted on having beds for the children in the orphanage. The people had never seen European beds. At first they were interested. When we wanted to place the children in the beds they were horrified. Whoever heard of a child sleeping in a box like that? It was only their worship of the Red Cross that made them give in, shaking their heads in a way that plainly said: "What will these queer people do next?"

They trust the Red Cross implicitly. We had a children's clinic in Jerusalem with a motherly Red Cross physician in charge. The women thronged to this clinic with their children. Anything the doctor told them was law unquestioned.

The question of clothes needed a solution all its own. The people refused to wear our Western cloths. Our only recourse was to have them make their own clothes. The Red Cross paid them for their work. In the same way we opened shoe shops. The people had absolutely refused to wear our Western and heathenish shoes. We heard the story of Longfellow's "Evangeline" repeated again and again as we worked among the refugees. Thousands of Armenians had been forced to flee. Families were broken up, husbands, wives and sweethearts separated. Many of our orphan children insisted that their parents were living. It was up to the Red Cross to bring them all together. As the most efficient way we decided on a card index. Our men were sent far and wide to glean information. They followed every clue. As often as they heard of a new possible sweetheart or wife or sister, the catalogue was eagerly searched. The system proved a success from the beginning.

Perhaps the best way to sum up the work of the Red Cross in Asia Minor is in the words of the hero of a recent play. Asked if he was going to do all the things that Napoleon did, he answered: "No, I'm going to do all the things Napoleon left undone."

That is the work of the Red Cross, as our commission understood it. To do all the odd jobs that nobody else has done, to bring the relief that no one else could bring. Literally, the Red Cross pitched in, and did all the things that needed to be done and had been left undone. The incident which I saw in Sidon, where one of our nurses took a dirty, suffering refugee child in her arms, carrying it into her own bed, was characteristic of the services of the entire staff. That was the spirit of the Red Cross.

BAR SILVER

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 25.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:

Bar Silver Spot: 54 7/16d.

Forward: 54⅜d.

Steady market closed First July.

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Empress of Japan	June	28th
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Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

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Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $66,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,896,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Asking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £8,333,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on July 1, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pemfret	„	12-14
Salmon	„	14-16
Samli	„	30-40
Soles	„	14-16
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	60-90
Pigeons	„	18-20
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	8-10
Apples	„	12-15
Bananas	„	6-8
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	16-20
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	8-10
Pears	„	12-14
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	8-10
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb	none
Walnuts	„	13-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	„	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$1.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	„	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.30
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 1 —	River Ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
July 1 —	River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1 —	River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 1 —	River Ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 1 —	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
July 1 —	Milke	Gokensan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 1 —	Hankow	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 1 —	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 1 —	Hongkong and Canton	Tsan	Br.	B. & S.
July 1 —	Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
July 1 —	Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 1 —	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 1 —	Tientsin	Fe'ching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1 —	Hankow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
July 1 —		Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 1 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Windber	June	2
Broad Arrow	June	11
West Vaca	June	13
Maricopa	June	14
Royal Arrow	June	18
Tamaha	June	20
Venezuela	June	22
Astral	June	26
Korea Maru	June	28
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru	June	27
For Vancouver		
Harold Dollar	June	12
Empress fo Asia	June	15
Bessie Dollar	June	27
Empress of Japan	June	28
For New York Via Panama		
Celtic Prince	May	24
Eurybates	June	14
Egremont Castle	June	28
For London, etc.		
Carmarthenshire	May	10
Shidzuoka Maru	May	15
Lycaon	May	20
Neuralia	May	24
Kaga Maru	May	26
Mentor	May	27
Amur Maru	May	29
Tokushima Maru	May	30
Yokohama Maru	June	9
Rhesus	June	10
Andes Maru	June	22
Idomeneus	June	26
Glenamoy	June	27
Glenapp	June	29
Tamba Maru	July	1
For Liverpool		
Pakling	May	11
Stentor	June	5
Teucer	June	20
For Marseilles		
Sanno Maru	May	30
Indo Maru	June	8
Suki Maru	June	29
For Port Said		
Ryufuku Maru	June	27
For Saigon		
City of Portland	June	26
For Java		
Tjimanock	June	7
Tjipanas	June	19

Financial And Commercial News

SILK

In commenting on the Silk market of Shanghai for the season 1918-1919, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their circular dated May 31, 1918, which has just reached us.

Statistics.—The total export of all descriptions of Silk from this port has been 80,522 piculs against 74,858 piculs for 1917-18 and 83,191 piculs for 1916-17.

The total shipments from the Far East have been 331,288 bales against 365,713 bales for previous season.

White Silk (exclusive of Steam Filatures).—The total export has been 17,487 piculs again 18,317 piculs and 19,139 piculs for two previous seasons.

Shipments to America are 9,824 piculs against 9,877 piculs last season and an average of 10,162 piculs for last 10 years.

Resume.—The White Silk crop was anticipated to be in excess of previous season, but resulted in about the same. The reported drastic reduction of supplies of Manufactured Silk by the United States Government board, came as a shock to this market and although there was a heavy break in Japan, this market awaited confirmation of the report at unchanged rates. The epidemic of Influenza and general curtailment of labor and coal consumption was reflected in this market. The premature anticipation of Peace was the cause of a panic with the Chinese and resulted in a temporary break in exchange but the delay in cables prevented consuming markets benefiting. The actual signing of the Armistice found the market prepared and the only effect was a general cautious policy. High prices paid for cocoons, added to high exchange, was again responsible for consuming markets more favoring Japan and resulted in a threatened financial crisis for Steam Filatures before China New Year, which was only averted by a loan from the Chinese Government. The sudden reduction in freight, added to reduced war risk, and lower exchange, depressed consuming markets and holders of speculative purchases were forced to realise at a very considerable loss. This factor being eliminated, demand increased and the season closed at advancing rates, bare of stock. Exporters have had all their difficulties of past seasons excentuated, such as the difficulty of freight, wide fluctuations of exchange and most trying of all the extraordinary delay in cables, which we trust, will, in a great measure, be absent from the present season.

Hand Filatures.—The market opened at Tls. 570 for Kung Kee Mars 1 and Tls. 625 for Best grades No. 1. Quite a good business was done at a decline of Tls. 5, but by end of June prices were Tls. 10 higher than opening rates, with Best grades advancing to Tls. 640. With restricted shipping facilities and rising exchange, prices in August declined to Tls. 552½ and Tls. 605 for Common and Best. September with exchange up to 5/8 needless to say was quiet. October saw more inquiry with easier exchange Tls. 520. From then to China New Year there was practically no business, prices sagging away to Tls. 482½ and Tls. 545. Prices opened after China New Year at Tls. 495 and Tls. 545, but it was not till early April that any interest was shown Tls. 480 Tls. 520 and on this basis, a small business was done, Best grades advancing in May to Tls. 545 with a spurt to Tls. 570 and Common Tls. 505 when new crop was obviously going to be short.

New Style.—Best grades opened towards end of May on basis of Tls. 690 for M. H. Y. Blue Dragon Extra. Medium grades Tls. 630 for No. 1 and resulted in settlements of 2,000 bales. There was another spurt at the end of June at unchanged rates. Interest fell away till early October when a good business was done at Tls. 645 and Tls. 585, the sudden break in exchange doubtless encouraging speculators. The latter end of November saw some business in best grades at Tls. 5 advance. From then till end of March, buyers held aloof, when some tentative buying commenced. Best grades Tls. 630, Medium Tls. 565. At Tls. 5 to Tls. 10 decline for Best and Medium respectively, a small business continued during April, culminating in heavy buying at the end of the month to early May when stocks were cleared at Tls. 10 advance.

Steam Filatures.—Shipments to Europe are 20,244 bales against 17,757 bales. To America 14,005 bales against 10,882 bales and an average of bales 9,350 for last 10 years. Total shipments are bales 34,249 against 28,639 bales last season.

Some 3,000 bales had been contracted ahead and in view of higher prices required, the market ruled quiet till end of June when there was a good business, which satisfied demand for the meantime in view of advance asked. August-September ruled quiet at some 5 percent lower but this level, owing to high exchange, was above parity of Japans. During October there was a fair inquiry, which eased off, and the reported drastic curtailment of manufactured Silk in the United States, did not improve matters. The decline in exchange during November-December encouraged inquiry, and prices were maintained, in view of high prices paid for cocoons, but there was an undercurrent of weakness, which became accentuated towards China New Year when prices were Tls. 100 down, without attracting business as Japans were more favorable. With a big stock of Silk and cocoons to be carried, the proceeds of the loan assisted prices to be maintained and with the liquidation of speculators dear Silk on consuming markets, the demand spread, assisted by the very considerably cheaper C I F price. Stocks were cleared generally by early April and demand ran into New Silk at advancing rates. Already some 6,000 bales have been contracted for and although closing prices show a good Tls. 100 from bottom the undoubted shortage of the new crop will show a loss to Filatures for the majority of their contracts.

Wild Silk.—Shipments are 11,552 bales against 11,262 bales, including 878 bales Local Ports and Japan against 1,197 bales previous season.

Tussah Filatures, 8 Cocoons.—Shipment to New York are bales 7,842 against 6,876 bales and 11,684 bales the two previous seasons and an average of 9,228 bales for last 10 years.

The big business done in March and April at Tls. 240-60 average for Best grades was sufficient for requirements in face of high rates asked. With exception of a few bales here and there on basis of Tls. 400 av. it was not till September that any interest was shown, when prices came at Tls. 365-45 av. and with a decline to Tls. 300 av. a good business was done recovering to Tls. 350 av. by end of the month. On this level demand ceased, and it was not till end of March at Tls. 290 av. with a further Tls. 10 decline, that inquiry became general, and by middle of April, price reached Tls. 325 av. A big business was done in May, commencing at Tls. 340 av. and advancing to Tls. 360-70 with a drop to Tls. 350 and recovery to Tls. 370 av. again, closing at Tls. 390 average.

Yellow Silk.—Shipments to Europe are 2,029 bales against 2,001 bales. To other ports 11,452 bales against 11,754 bales for previous season totaling 13,481 bales against 2,883 bales.

Yellow Steam Filatures.—Shipments are 3,763 bales against 2,883 bales.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 23.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Goodmiddling American Spot: 19.75d.

July: 19.59d.

September: 19.15d.

THE WHY OF FOREIGN TRADE

The dollar that comes from the sale of American goods abroad means infinitely more than the small margin of profit which accrues to the exporter who makes the sale. To the shipowner it means added cargo and return on his investment. To the manufacturer it means increased volume and smaller overhead. To the foreman and mechanic it means steady employment in spite of slack domestic seasons. To the local merchant it means the new business which a prosperous community offers. To everyone it spells profit, employment and progress.

When I speak of national prosperity, I do not speak of it in the narrow sense of dollar and cents profit or even in the sense of the stimulation of our domestic activity. Our foreign trade for the next generation will be a factor in the truest sort of prosperity.

It would be unworthy of our national ideals and opposed to the fundamental principles of sound business to assume that we can afford to build up our foreign trade, ruthlessly indifferent to the progress of other nations. At this particular moment in world affairs, with the nations of the world endeavoring to repair the ravages of war and with the old landmarks of international commerce tottering, it would be the height of folly for us to develop our foreign trade without regard to the necessities of other countries. Before we can afford to think of our own advantage we must think first of the necessities of the world as a whole.

Our foreign trade today represents more than an opportunity. It represents a responsibility which we cannot shirk or evade.—George Ed. Smith in *The Nation's Business*.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

WORK OF U.S. RED CROSS IN ASIA MINOR DESCRIBED

Little Armenian Girl's Rags Fell Off When She Put Down Her Arms In Reply To An Order

By Major Solomon Lowenstein Of The Red Cross Commission To Palestine

We guessed by the long curls that it was a little girl who stood blocking our road on the way to the Refugee Camp in Aleppo. When she looked up, and we saw the tear-stained, distressed brown eyes, we felt sure of it. But her dress! It seemed impossible that any mother, no matter how poor, would let her daughter appear in such a rag. The girl was hugging her thin little body with her arms.

"I think I'll take her picture to send back. It will speak louder than words of the suffering and hardships out here," I said to Col. Finley, head of our commission.

"Tell her to take down her arms or the picture will be spoiled," Col. Finley answered, addressing our dozlem guide.

He spoke a few words in his strange language. The child hesitated just a minute. Her lips quivered visibly. "Oh, please," her eyes said, although we could not understand the language in which she spoke. But years of terror had taught unquestioning obedience. The arms were put down—slowly. A deep red covered the child's face. She stood before us—the rag that had served as a dress had fallen to the ground.

It was sights like this, repeated constantly, that made us understand the extremity of the suffering these Armenian refugees were undergoing, and showed us something of the problems ahead of us in our work of instituting Red Cross relief. In this particular case the immediate need was satisfied. The child was promptly furnished with clothes—all the clothes she needed. But the problem goes much deeper than that. What to do with the thousands of refugee children, driven far from their parents by the onrush of the Turks. Thousands of other children had seen their parents slaughtered. They were far from home, unable to care for themselves.

Our answer to the cry for immediate help was the establishment of orphanages. Here in America we speak of orphan children as being rescued from the streets. We use it as a figure of speech. Out in Sidon and Aleppo and Damascus that phrase has a terrible and literal meaning. We used to go out at night, in machines, picking up the children lying in the street, most of them without clothing. All were in a starving condition. Many were too starved to be saved. But we managed to rescue hundreds of children in this way.

Many Are Starving

Starvation was almost the rule in Asia Minor. In Lebanon the Moslems were organising a sort of starvation campaign, deliberately ridding themselves of the Syrian population by starving them out. In Suith-el-Garbh we were told that thirty people daily were dying of hunger. Many of these could have been saved if food had only reached them in time. We began immediately to open soup kitchens. The soup—a surprise dish containing unexpected slices of meat and many different vegetables—was prepared in a central kitchen and sent around by machines in large tins to the various distributing centers. In one month over 70,000 portions were served in Beirut alone. It was very palatable soup. I have acquired the habit, through years of experience as Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of sampling everything before it is given out. I was very glad to finish the generous plateful to which I was helped.

Another insistent problem for the Red Cross to solve was what to do with the refugees, who came to us by the thousands. In Damascus alone we had over 7,000. In Aleppo the number exceeded that. They were housed in large Turkish barracks. We took them there as fast as we could get them out of the places where they had hidden from the Turks. As quickly as we could we transported them to their old homes in distant cities.

Their fear of the Turks amounted to panic. In Arutab we found a group of men, women and children huddled over little stoves in the crypt of an old half ruined church, in actual terror of their lives. Fear of their lives was not even the worst terror. Women were seized in large numbers by the Turks, to be taken to their harems. The problem of rescuing these women, many of whom had become mothers, was one of the most difficult we had to grapple with. We worked on every clue. Our reward was the rescue of hundreds. Large numbers of these women had undergone terrible suffering and degradation. In a few cases they were kindly treated. We collected on one occasion 150 women in the barracks in Damascus who were to be repatriated. An hour before they were to go a raid was made on the barracks. A Moslem who had seized one of these girls was resolved to keep his prize at any cost. We discovered his plot just in time to win back the girl, who was sent safely to her parents.

"East Is East"

"East is East, and West is West." We discovered the truth of this in our efforts to institute our way of solving the problem. For example, in Jerusalem, we insisted on having beds for the children in the orphanage. The people had never seen European beds. At first they were interested. When we wanted to place the children in the beds they were horrified. Whoever heard of a child sleeping in a box like that? It was only their worship of the Red Cross that made them give in, shaking their heads in a way that plainly said: "What will these queer people do next?"

They trust the Red Cross implicitly. We had a children's clinic in Jerusalem with a motherly Red Cross physician in charge. The women thronged to this clinic with their children. Anything the doctor told them was law unquestioned.

The question of clothes needed a solution all its own. The people refused to wear our Western clothes. Our only recourse was to have them make their own clothes. The Red Cross paid them for their work. In the same way we opened shoe shops. The people had absolutely refused to wear our Western and heathenish shoes. We heard the story of Longfellow's "Evangeline" repeated again and again as we worked among the refugees. Thousands of Armenians had been forced to flee. Families were broken up, husbands, wives and sweethearts separated. Many of our orphan children insisted that their parents were living. It was up to the Red Cross to bring them all together. As the most efficient way we decided on a card index. Our men were sent far and wide to glean information. They followed every clue. As often as they heard of a new possible sweetheart or wife or sister, the catalogue was eagerly searched. The system proved a success from the beginning.

Perhaps the best way to sum up the work of the Red Cross in Asia Minor is in the words of the hero of a recent play. Asked if he was going to do all the things that Napoleon did, he answered: "No, I'm going to do all the things Napoleon left undone."

That is the work of the Red Cross, as our commission understood it. To do all the odd jobs that nobody else has done, to bring the relief that no one else could bring. Literally, the Red Cross pitched in, and did all the things that needed to be done and had been left undone. The incident which I saw in Sidon, where one of our nurses took a dirty, suffering refugee child in her arms, carrying it into her own bed, was characteristic of the services of the entire staff. That was the spirit of the Red Cross.

BAR SILVER

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 25.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:

Bar Silver Spot: 54⅞d.

Forward: 54⅞d.

Steady market closed First July.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

FOR HONGKONG

Empress of Russia	June	29th
Monteagle	July	22nd
*Empress of Asia	July	25th
Empress of Japan	Aug.	12th
*Empress of Russia	Aug.	22nd

* VIA MANILA

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Japan	June	28th
Empress of Russia	July	12th
Monteagle	Aug.	2nd
Empress of Asia	Aug.	7th
Empress of Japan	Aug	20th
Empress of Russia	Sept.	4th

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WEATHER

Cloudy weather. Variable and moderate breezes.

BIRTH

BROWN: On June 30th, 1919, at No. 16 Route Henri Rivier, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Brown, a daughter.
24278

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 2, 1919

They Sign Peace, Peace, But There Is No Peace

SO Germany has signed the treaty. But cherish no illusions. This is not peace, but truce. It is not the end of war but the outline of the issues of the next war. And mankind has come up ont of the Valley with this: it has defeated Germany but lost the war. For we had it on the assurance of the heads of every Allied government repeated day after day from August 1, 1914, to November 11, 1918, that we were fighting not only to defeat Germany but to end the system out of which this war arose, out of which wars must inevitably arise. And Germany is defeated, but the system remains unchanged. If anything more barbed with friction points than before. So we have lost. And that is the only thing about the peace treaty that for most of us matters.

What Germany deserved and whether this treaty is more or less than its deserts is a minor question. That issue dwindled into unimportance on November 11, when Germany laid down its arms a conquered nation, the government that had made it a hideous threat to civilisation unhorsed and fleeing for safety. The past ended that day. Thereafter the task of the world was directed to the future. That task it entrusted to the delegates to the peace conference: to write out the old international moral code that they may take who are strong enough to take, to abolish the organisation of states that bespeaks itself in rivalries, intriguings and competitions, to lay down a new basis of international relations and erect a structure of international society of which the keystone would be justice, the only test in the relation of nation to nation. And that no thinking man, however charitably optimistic, can pretend to see in this treaty; a treaty that leaves minor wars still raging all over Europe, Russia still a hopeless anarchy, Italy and Jugo-Slavia already straining to fly at each other's throats, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary all with ambitions or grievances, the Balkan congeries even more entangled, Japan and China in mutual embitterment, and mutual discontent and suspicion wherever two boundaries meet; a treaty conceived in the ideology of the old Europe and written in the terms of the old, old European political system. However much the ambitions of certain classes may have been realised and their interests satisfied, the millions who died, the millions of wives and mothers who gave those who died, the millions who suffered, the millions who must go on paying the cost in money for this generation and the next—they have lost. For they did not for four years and a half bear the cross for this. They have lost not only for the lives and blood and agony and tears it cost, but for what might have been and is not. The most glorious vision that has ever shone before men, the vision of peace on earth, was ours to realise, was ours to grasp had but the men that sat in Paris and those they represented been willing to make the necessary sacrifices of material interests. And it has been allowed within our sight to fade away. And therein lies the aching tragedy.

So let us celebrate for that this horror is over and that the sinister menace in Central Europe has been cut down, but know also that when hand was set to the Treaty of Versailles last Saturday afternoon, there were perpetuated the causes of wars, decreed the issues of the next war and signed the death warrants of our sons and our sons' sons

Is The Consortium Assured?

(Contributed)

DESPATCHES from London and Paris indicate that so far as the financiers are concerned the scope and the form of organisation of the future attempts to assist China financially have been decided upon. The manifest dislike of the Chinese to limit in anyway their present administrative functions in connection with the present Government lines has been successful in warning away the foreign financiers from attempting anything upon such railways. Similarly the foreign interests which have very complete control over certain lines in China are preserved from any alteration in their status. Thus the Chinese Eastern remains in Russian hands, the South Manchurian and Shantung railways remain in Japanese hands, the Yunnan line remains in French hands, the Shanghai Nanking stays under British control, while the Lung-Hai and Cheng-Tai lines stay under Franco-Belgian control just the same as before the war.

Whether the Chinese by a bold policy of offering to pool everything it met in a similar spirit by the other interests would have been successful in securing an arrangement whereby these outlying strategic lines under complete foreign control would have been brought into the scheme, is another question. Offhand, it appears that several foreign interests involved are as conservative about changes of this sort as the Chinese. On the other hand, if the Consortium should prove a pronounced success, it is just possible that the interests of all concerned may lead them voluntarily to enlarge the scope of the enterprise, by taking in such of the present lines as may advantageously enter the system. At any rate the Consortium will have to prove its deserts before it will be trusted with greater responsibilities.

Those optimistically inclined see in the present arrangements a *modus operandi* of avoiding a very imminent international friction which would result in the stagnation of China for an indefinite period, a means of building up a considerable system of communications which in time will bring in its train industrial development, stable currency, social order and finally a substantial China which shall be able to take back the leased areas as a matter of course at the expiration of the leasehold period. This is not as satisfying to national pride as to have the return of such places now, but it is better than nothing. It gives China a definite probationary period within which to work out her salvation. If she uses it Tsingtau, Port Arthur and Weihaiwei will revert to China as surely as the time passes. If she wastes that period in bickering over trifles then her punishment will be just as certain and the fault will be her own.

But is the Consortium an assured success? The terms agreed upon between the members indicate that the Japanese bankers are now fully alive to the fact that the future commercial advantage of their country has everything to gain and little to lose by the development of the Chinese people as well as the development of the Chinese natural resources. But the comment upon the Consortium which has been appearing in the Japanese subsidised press and their Chinese satellites indicates that that the military party in Japan is determined to defeat co-operative enterprise by playing upon Chinese ignorance, suspicion, false pride and personal cupidity. Military Japan, with a vision no further than its rifle fire will carry and as indifferent to the welfare of its own people as it is of the Chinese, sees in the Consortium an instrument of peace standing in the way of promotions for military officers, the handling of large funds for military expenditure, a position of absolute superiority to all other walks in life as contrasted with inferiority to the civil power which obtains in the democratic countries of the world. As a last card it will attempt to make the Chinese official clique pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them, and at the same time save Japanese militarism and deliver North China to it. It represents the Consortium as a combination of foreign Powers in hostility to China rather than for the purpose of protecting China. It calls attention to the few technical men who will have positions of authority on the lines in the Consortium group but will fail to see that on the Shantung and South Manchurian lines foreigners of one nation hold not only a few of the official positions but all of them, and in addition all of the lower grades of skilled labor like station masters, enginemen, conductors, clerks and everything above the grade of coolie. Every provision for the safeguarding of funds and the promotion of efficiency will be represented as foreign dictation and unwarranted interference. Every instruction defining an officer's responsibility and giving him the means of discharging his duty will be represented as a derogation of Chinese sovereignty. Every attempt will be made to encourage the Chinese entrusted with negotiations to adopt obstructionist and dilatory tactics in the hope of exasperating the foreign representatives into taking high handed measures or else of abandoning the field altogether. Commercial Japan has much at stake in these maneuvers, but its stake is not so big as that of China. Will the Chinese be caught by this sort of a trick? Will the natural love of bargain lead them to wait over long and be over meticulous? If so like the starving man who will not eat unless the profered bread be buttered, they may suffer grievously, and China with them.

Birds And Their Prey

In districts where shelled snails are abundant it is no rare thing to come across a stone utilised as a slaughter block by some particular thrush. Even if the bird is not caught in the act, numerous broken and empty shells scattered in the neighborhood betray the place where the molluscs have been done to death.

The method adopted by the thrush is simply that of dropping a snail from a height time and again until the shell is broken and the succulent body within is exposed to the captor's beak. But the anvil is sometimes made use of in a different way, and with a different end in view. The other day, in the depths of a Highland birch wood, an observer came upon such a sacrificial stone, at which a thrush was busily occupied. Field-glasses made evident that not a snail, but a common black slug was his captive. This he grasped by the middle with his beak, dashing it repeatedly with resounding smacks upon the stone, whence it occasionally rebounded, only to be caught and hammered once more.

Subsequent examination of the stone revealed with what effect the operation had been carried out. But what of its purpose? Here was no shell to be broken. It may be that the thrush simply wished to kill its prey, but the fact that thrushes swallow wriggling worms without hesitation renders this explanation improbable. It is more likely that the skin of the slug was too thick and coarse to be palatable, and that the thrush was simply endeavoring to dash out the edible portions within; or that it was attempting to render the skin more tender by a method analogous to the domestic "batting" of a steak.

Scotland's Oldest Newspaper

(From The Detroit News)

A recent issue of The Aberdeen Journal was the 20,000th number of that venerable newspaper—now the oldest in Scotland. The first issue of The Journal was published on April 18, 1746, and contained an account, by an eyewitness, of the battle of Culloden, fought two days previously. This narrative, however, offended the Jacobites, and James Chalmers, the editor, narrowly escaped falling a victim to their wrath. He was a fellow apprentice of Benjamin Franklin. Another notable incident in The Journal's history was its being publicly burned at the hands of the common hangman in October, 1753—"an excellent advertisement," we are told.

But perhaps the outstanding event in the career of the newspaper was in 1787, when The Aberdeen Journal was visited by Robert Burns during his northern tour. In the office, on this occasion, Burns met Bishop Skinner, son of the author of "Tullochgorum" and "Tae Yowie wi' the Crookit Horn," masterpieces of literature, which evoked the admiration of the Ayrshire poet. Afterward Burns and Chalmers (son of the founder) adjourned to the New Inn, where Dr. Johnson also stayed on his way north.

Topics In Brief

One reason Germany lost the war was because her Government was so Krupped.—*Indiana Times.*

The Germans are howling with rage because they have got what they expected to inflict on others.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The first Hun salesman to take the road will need a healthy fund for running expenses.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Lodge and Borah as Republican Presidential candidates would probably knock Wood.—*Daily Eastern Argus.*

It is true the dove of peace is cooing, but it coos as if it had adenoids.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The further President Wilson gets away from the fourteen points the closer the Germans nudge up to them.—*Washington Post.*

A guest of the New York Dairy Association was a bull worth $60,000. Our meat-dealer handles nothing but this fellow's relatives.—*Detroit News.*

No great danger of Bolshevism in the U. S. A. as long as the proletariat receive higher wages than the bourgeoisie get salaries.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Views Of Readers On By-Law To Censor The Press

The Muzzling Of The Press

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—As a resident of Shanghai, and being more or less interested in the press, I must express surprise at the announcement made by the Municipal Council of its intention to introduce a by-law making it compulsory for all newspapers to be licensed. At the same time I must express admiration of the attitude taken by THE CHINA PRESS in regard to the proposed legislation.

The mere suggestion of licensing the press is the outcome of an extreme sense of autocratic importance possessed by the Municipal Council, and as such must be combatted with all energy possible, not only by individuals interested in or getting a living from newspapers, but by every man in business or interested in business.

Apart from being unconstitutional and opposed to every law of liberty, a precedent will be established whereby the Council will be able to apply the same strictures upon every business in Shanghai.

The press of China, outside the International Settlements, is already licensed, and it is to be hoped the residents of the International Settlements do not wish to be spoon-fed with news in the same manner as are the Chinese.

The public may not fully realise what the licensing of the press may mean.

As an instance I might mention that a few months ago nearly all the papers in Peking and Tientsin were shut down for a considerable period by the police, under orders from the Chinese Government, for no other reason than for publishing a translation of an article which appeared in the foreign press.

The Chinese Peking and Tientsin Times, which published the same article, was not interfered with, as the paper was printed in the British Concession of Tientsin and was owned and edited by a Chinese claiming British nationality, having been born in Hongkong. This was an example of the privilege and advantage of belonging, at that time, to a nationality approving of and permitting a free and unrestricted press. Unfortunately the Shanghai Municipal Council wish to tear and, abolish that privilege.

Licensing the press means that a newspaper may be visited by the police at any time they or the Council or the Consulate may deem advisable, and the editors may be warned not to publish articles or comments upon any matter that the authorities may wish to keep secret, or matters that they desire to hush up. In other words, the public are to be kept in general ignorance of matters and proceedings known only to the authorities. A corrupt Council could even utilise the ordinance for personal gain the same as do members of the Chinese Government when organising loans from Japan.

Should the editor be public-spirited enough to object to interference, and to consider that the dictates of the authorities are to his mind contrary to public interest, and insist upon disagreeable news being published, his whole staff may be held up and the whole business be disposed of.

This happened in the case of the Peking Gazette, about a year and a half ago, when the editor had the temerity to criticise the action of the Chinese Government in regard to the disastrous pawning of all China's natural and economic resources to Japan. The paper was sold, lock stock and barrel, and all the journalists, compositors, and machine men lost a livelihood.

Not only does the licensing of the press mean the forbiddance to an editor to write and publish certain news, or the printer to print same, but it gives to the authorities power to hold up or distort information that may be directed to the press through the telegraphs or mails. This is happening at the present time with all news to the press in China.

The press, and printing offices generally, in Russia before the revolution were all licensed by the police, and this the main cause of Russian ignorance, an ignorance desired by the ruling classes on the principle that ignorance of the general masses means enhanced powers of despotism to the authorities.

To apply powers upon the police for the general organisation of ignorance is a measure of despotism only equalled by its stupidity, and shows that the minds of the members of the Municipal Council are entirely out of keeping with the trend of modern thought.

Some little while ago I happened to be in a printing office newly established in Shanghai, and whilst in conversation with the manager I was surprised at the action of a member of the Municipal police walking uninvited through the building and making inquiries as to the nature of the business. The purport of the mission was that if the business was not, in the mind of that individual, strictly in keeping with the supposed wishes of the Municipal Council, it would have to be closed down before it had got a fair start, even after the expenditure of much capital and the entering into of many contracts for machinery which might even be on the way for delivery.

It is a tenet of English law, and I suppose of American also, that a person or a corporation is not guilty until an offense has been committed. Here the Municipal Council reverses the order, and presumes guilt in advance.

The penalties attaching to the press for violation of the truth against individuals or for incitement to public disorder are so severe that any editor knowing his business always exercises the greatest of discretion in publishing news. The general complaint of the public is not that editors through their papers publish too much, but that the public are given too little news. The licensing of the press by the Municipal Council will accentuate suppression of interesting and important information, and the result will be anything but beneficial to the public welfare. It is well known that it pays to tell the truth to the public rather than distort or withhold matters of general public concern. The distortion of news is worse than unpleasant truth.

It may be argued that the measure is aimed at the Chinese vernacular press, but if the measure is passed at all it will be capable of application at any time to the entire foreign press. The law will be exercised as it stands on the statute sheet, and not as it is promised by the promoters.

But if the law is aimed at the Chinese press, what have the Chinese done that the Municipal Council should wish to expropriate them? Why do they wish to subject the Chinese editors to the wilful persecutions already imposed upon them outside the International Settlements? Why do they foster this anti-Chinese spirit?

The Council may adopt a policy of pinpricks against the Chinese, but to attempt to kill Chinese sentiment and to try to prevent the expansion of Chinese patriotism is about as futile and foolish as trying to smother a conflagration with oily rags.

What with the Volunteer "B" Company imbroglio, the Fire Brigade trouble, and the general mismanagement of the recent innocent and justifiable demonstrations, and now the suggested licensing of the press of our morals, and our golf, it is about time the whole Council took a long holiday and forgot Shanghai for a time. They are becoming a nuisance to the community.

R. C. ELLIOTT.

Shanghai, July 1, 1919.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

HELLO CLANCY YOU LOOK ANGRY?
I AM YOUR WIFE TOLD MY WIFE THAT I WUZ A BONE HEAD
DIDN'T YOUR WIFE KNOW IT?
I'LL NOT STAND FOR BEIN CALLED A BONE HEAD
AND I'M GOIN' RIGHT OVER TO YOUR WIFE AN' DEMAND HER TO APOLOGIZE
DEMAND HER?
WELL SIR!
SEND THIS RIGHT OVER TO MR CLANCY'S HOUSE!
FRESH VIOLETS TODAY
REST IN PEACE
2-5

Hints On How To Be Your Own Weather-Prophet

Adam may or may not have tried his hand at weather-prediction, but it is written that as far back as the time of Noah that gentleman prophesied a long, wet spell, and, unlike a lot of later weather-prophets, he had such faith in his own prognostications that he took measures to meet the situation. Further than that, subsequent events proved that Noah was a 100 percent prophet. Many of his successors, however, showing a lower batting average, it became increasingly apparent as time went on that in view of the frequency with which the prognostications failed, the subject should be placed on a scientific basis in order to obtain accuracy in the results, or at least to spread a sort of halo of learning and philosophy about it, and thus minimise the curse, as it were, of possible errors. So weather bureaus were instituted, which same have been in more or less successful operation now for many years, with attendants on the government pay-roll, and everything. Entirely apart from scientific weather observations, however, home-made weather-forecasting has persisted as a pleasing pastime all these years, and on this very day there is a set of rules governing it, more or less recognised by all amateur weather-prophets. For the benefit of those who may be unfamiliar with these rules the New York Sun has obligingly made a compilation of them and they are set forth as follows:

When standing on high ground and the horizon is unobstructed from all quarters, if the sky is absolutely cloudless, look for a storm within forty-eight hours.

If it starts to rain after seven o'clock in the morning it will continue to do so all day, and very often it is the indication of a three days' rain.

When it is raining and it brightens and darkens alternately you can count on an all-day rain, with a chance of clearing at sundown.

When the rain ceases and the clouds are still massed in heavy blankets one sure sign of clear weather is the patch of blue sky that shows through the rift large enough to make a pair of "sailor's breeches."

Another sign of continued rain is when the smoke from the chimney hovers low around the housetops. When it ascends straight into the air this indicates clearing weather.

A foggy morning is usually the fore-runner of a clear afternoon.

A thunderstorm in winter (usually in January or February) is always followed by clear, cold weather. It is not, as many think, the breaking up of winter.

People living near the seashore say a storm is "brewing" when the air is salty, caused by the wind blowing from the east.

A red or copper-colored sun or moon indicates great heat. A silvery moon denotes clear, cool weather.

The old Indian sign of a dry month was when the ends of the new moon were nearly horizontal and one of them resembled a hook on which the Indian could hang his powder-horn.

Many people troubled with rheumatism and neuralgia usually are excellent barometers and can predict changeable weather by "feeling it in their bones."

And the advice of the old weather-sage is "never go out during April month without being accompanied by your umbrella."

And then, for the special benefit of those who never can remember anything they read in prose, but do have a faculty for retaining jingles, the following important formulas are set out in verse:

Red in the morning the sailor's warning;
Red at night the sailor's delight.

When you see a mackerel sky,
'Twill not be many hours dry.

When the seagulls inland fly
Know ye that a storm is nigh.

A ring around the moon
Means a storm is coming soon.

When it rains before seven
'Twill clear before eleven.

The Record Of Noble Redman

By Garret P. Serviss

The story of Chief White Eagle, the Cheyenne Indian, who died while fighting in the American army in France and who bequeathed his war dress to the American Museum of Natural History, is one of the most interesting that I know. It is a very significant story, too, as showing what education can and cannot do.

White Eagle was a graduate of the Carlisle Indian School. He knew both sides of American history—the white man's side from his books, and the Red Man's side from the traditions of his ancestors. He cherished the memory, and retained some of the customs and ideas of his people, but he was a thoroughly loyal American, and, with three of his brothers, offered his life to defend the life and the honor of his country—a country whose broad acres, whose mountains, forests and valleys were fundamentally his rather than the white man's.

His gallant deeds in France and his death under the flag and in the uniform of the United States were a sharp rebuke to that brutal and too often approvingly quoted phrase of some narrow-minded, selfish, white-skinned rooter for fortune; "The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

Why should White Eagle not have fought and died for America? Who could call him an interloper? This land belonged to his race before the walls of Babylon arose, before King Minos built the labyrinth, before Rome was founded. Even pre-history is not long enough to suggest a date for the beginning of the red man's occupation of the American continent. That occupation runs back into the geological ages. If it was the result of an immigration from the eastern world, which is not certain, its beginning must be sought in that remote and uncalculated time when the ocean waters were spanned by "land-bridges" if they ever were so spanned.

Perhaps those speculative thinkers who believe that the human race originated around the North Polo, at a period when a genial climate prevailed there, may be on the right track, in which case the red man may be as old, and as independent in origin, as the white man and the yellow man, and coincidently with them may have set out from the polar Eden, choosing the American side of the world for his own.

The only serious indictment that has ever been lodged against the American red man is based upon the fact that he did not develop the white man's type of civilisation, and did not increase and multiply and overtax the earth and nature with swarming numbers and insistent, spurring demands, as we have done. Possibly a cosmic court would not find him guilty of any crime on that score. Did the history of America in pre-Columbian days offer anything more hellish than what White Eagle faced when he fought with and against white men in Europe?

Here, as I write, glancing at an opened history of America, I read this sentence: "The most hopeless feature in connection with the Indian problem is that the race seems incapable of civilisation."

Disregarding the gigantic assumption made in that sentence about the saving value of the kind of civilisation that his white conquerors have tried to force upon the red man, what becomes of the assertion that he is incapable of civilisation when tested by White Eagle's last act, that of bequeathing his war costume to a white man's museum—a costume carefully made with his own hands after the ancient model—leaving it as a historic document for future generations to study and ponder? That act seems to me a very notable example of the broadest-minded kind of civilisation. And what about his three brothers who fought at his side, and about the hundreds of other members of their race who battled on the same bloody fields for the freedom of the world? Were they "incapable of civilisation?"

No, the Indian has proved that he is capable even of the white man's civilisation in its essential elements. But he has also proved that education in the white man's schools and ways does not, as it should not, entirely remake his nature. In the way of religion he has as good a foundation as we have. He believes and always has believed in the Great Spirit. He has, to be sure, associated many superstitious notions and practises with his religion.

Very well, have we, in the long course of our history, done better in that respect? Perhaps he cannot give you a very clear definition of what he means by the Great Spirit, but can we do any better? Have we found out God, or caught Him in a formula? For my part I believe the Indian is just as near God as we are. And I believe God is just as near to an Indian teepee as He is to a Wall Street broker's office, or to a great, smoking, champing, nerve-dessicating industrial establishment. The Indian's industries did not make the world a purgatory for half its inhabitants.

Persian Carpets

The Shah of Persia has passed a law forbidding persons to weave carpets according to European design. Violation of the enactment is a criminal offense, and the imperative attitude taken will have a greater tendency than ever to raise the Persian carpet or rug in esteem. Often a Persian carpet will remain in the family for generations, such careful treatment does it receive. When the owner of a valuable carpet dies he very often gives instructions that it shall be cut up in pieces as heirlooms to his successors, and should a member of the family not receive a portion he would feel very greatly slighted. The designs of Persian carpets have been handed down from remote ages. Each family keeps its own design, no two carpets being alike for fear of the evil eye.

What Women Read

Woman's taste in books has recently shown a wonderful change.

"A few years ago I was bored by women customers," said Mr. Henderson, bookseller, of Charing Cross Road, to a London Daily Chronicle representative. "I found women uninteresting because they were so unresponsive, and they cared little for really good books. But today nothing is too 'dry' for them."

Charing Cross Road is the beloved bookland of all who read. Every day one may see women hunting for treasures. Of the new books which are sold, Mr. Henderson, whose shop is known to all who are interested in "advanced" literature, is qualified to speak.

"Books on social reform," said Mr. Henderson, "are bought by women in considerable numbers, and all phases of economics are popular.

"There has been a great awakening of latter years; I am always glad to talk to women customers today, because they have ideas and are deeply interested in all that is new and progressive in modern thought and science."

Wandering among the bookshops in Charing Cross Road the Daily Chronicle representative found that Mr. Henderson's words were fully justified.

Most of the novels in the second-hand shops were ignored, but among the books that were regarded as bargains by their women purchasers were volumes on hypnotism, psychology, theology, first editions of essays by famous men, poetry of the modern school, and plays.

Since "cheap" editions of the best modern writers have risen to 2s. a volume it is worth while to look for original copies in the second-hand shops.

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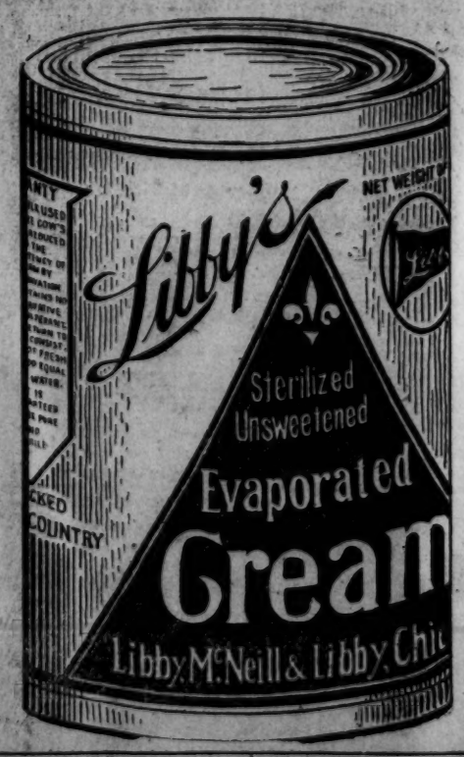

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANNKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, July 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takeuchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, July 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,864, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, July 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, July 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, July 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, July 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Sulyang Maru**, Captain S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on **Friday, July 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fuguyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, July 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, July 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, July 3**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **July 3**, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, July 3**, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangsc**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, July 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 19**, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The K.M.A. Str. **Kwangping**, will despatch on **Wednesday, July 2**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Chin Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fenlien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, July 2**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave on **Thursday, July 3**, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, July 3**, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 5**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, July 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **July 27**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Amazon Maru**, Captain A. Kobayashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **July 30**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy or about **August**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July	5 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July	5 —	San Francisco	Kaiyei Maru	Jap.	D. & Co.
July	8 —	New York	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
July	10 —	Seattle	West Munham	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	12 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	12 —	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	13 —	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	San Francisco	Cardareta	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	15 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	23 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	23 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	25 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	2 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	7 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	15 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	— —	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sep.	13 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	14 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	— —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July	2 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	4 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	5 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	8 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	9 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	12 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	13 —	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	15 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	— —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	3 —	Bombay	Duners	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	4 —	Calcutta via Japan	Japan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July	7 —	London	Moshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	17 —	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July	18 —	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	20 —	London	Perim	Br.	B. & S.
July	20 —	Genoa	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	20 —	London	Awa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	21 —	London	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	21 —	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	24 —	London	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July	31 —	London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July	— —	London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July	— —	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	7 —	Liverpool	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	17 —	London	Nagoya	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July	2	D.L. Hongkong	Prosper	Br.	B. & S.
July	2	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	2	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July	2	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
July	3	5.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	3	4.00 Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Sinning	Br.	B. & S.
July	3	— F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	5	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwangsc	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July	22	— Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July	2	2.00 Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
July	2	3.00 *W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Pengtien	Br.	B. & S.
July	2	— Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
July	3	— T'tau, T'sin, Dalny	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	3	4.00 Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
July	5	D.L. Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
July	6	10.00 *W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	5	4.30 Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July	8	— Dairen and Tsingtau	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
July	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July	2	1.00 Wuhu & Hankow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
July	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
July	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July	1 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	1 —	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July	1 —	Tsingtau	Kohoku M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	1 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	1 —	River Ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	1 —	River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July	1 —	Japan	Sakawa Maru	Jap.	

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The steamers **Wuchang** and **Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Taifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Ecuador	July 19	*S.S. West Conab	July —
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. —	S.S. Colombia	July 26
S.S. Colombia	Aug. 16	*S.S. West Vaca	Aug. —
*S.S. West Vaca	Sept. —	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13	*S.S. West Sequana	Sept. —

*Cargo only

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May	12 —	San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	
May	15 —	Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	23 —	San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	29 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June	9 —		Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June	11 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
June	17 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June	19 —	Japan	Tenju Maru	Jap.	
June	21 —	Japan	Taito Maru	Jap.	
June	22 —	Japan	Toeki Maru	Jap.	
June	24 —	Japan	Akiba Maru	Jap.	
June	25 —	Japan	Homestead	Br.	
June	25 —	New York	Howick Hall	Am.	A.S.P. & Co.
			Caradetta	Am.	R.D. Co.
June	26 —	Japan	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
June	27 —	River Ports	Fukuri M.	Jap.	
June	26 —	Swatow	Yusang	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June	27 —	Hongkong	Yungshin	Br.	
June	27 —	Bombay and ports	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
June	28 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	28 —	Liverpool	Friam	Br.	B. & S.
June	28 —	River ports	Hwahta	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	28 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	28 —	Japan	Yoro Maru	Jap.	
June	29 —	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
June	29 —	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	29 —	River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June	29 —	River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	29 —	River ports	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
June	29 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June	29 —	Japan	Nisshu Maru	Jap.	
June	29 —	River ports	Chingchang	Chi.	
June	30 —	Tientsin, ports	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June	30 —	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
June	30 —	Foochow	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	30 —	Tsingtau	Senzan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
June	29 —	Japan	Kumanosan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	30 —	River ports	Melfoo	Am.	Socony.
June	30 —	River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	30 —	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	30 —	Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
June	30 —	Hongkong	Prosper	Fr.	
June	30 —	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
June	30 —	Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	30 —	Japan	Aishima Maru	Jap.	
June	30 —	Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	30 —		Shunchong	Chi.	
July	1 —	Japan	Yamashito Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	1 —	Japan	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
July	1 —	Tsingtau	Kohoku M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	1 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July	1 —	River Ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July	1 —	River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July	1 —	Japan	Sakawa Maru	Jap.	

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMAZON MARU	18,000	A. Kobayashi.	July 28	July 30
ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami.		August

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito.	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi.	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Nemoto.	Aug. 18	Aug. 19

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami.	June 30	July 3

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki.	July 1	July 3

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked

O.S.K.
To
Tel.

Impe

KOREA MARU ..... June 28, 1919
TENYO MARU ..... July 23, 1919
SIBERIA MARU ..... Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU ..... Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU ..... July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU ..... Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.
Telephone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND **"CHINA"** (10,300 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" ..... JULY 5th
*S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 22nd
S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEP. 14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 7th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... AUGUST 31ts

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	July 7
SADO MARU,	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	July 21

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 23
SAWA MARU	22,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 10

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. J. Nakajima,	July 4
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Taniguchi,	July 8
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 15

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	July 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Murazumi	July 9
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 12
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	July 16

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	July 13

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Naduda,	Aug. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.59	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .

Local 8.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Yanchowfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yanchowfu	arr.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yanchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.38
16.30	6.58	3.16	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	18.02	8.33	528	dep.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	18.20	8.40		arr.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Suchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.09	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Hsuhking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Hsuking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yanchowfu-Taianfu Branch Line					Lincheng-Taochwang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yanchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Lincheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Taianfu d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochwang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The W. P. E. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. E. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

POTASH OUTPUT DROPS

Germany Produced Only 120,000 Tons In First Quarter Of Year

Production of potash in Germany during the first quarter of this year amounted to only 120,000 metric tons, compared with 300,000 in the same period last year, according to a report of a business meeting of the Potash Syndicate printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 5. The falling off is attributed to strikes and labor troubles in general and the shortage of coal and railroad cars. The wholesale value of the quarter's product is put at 35,000,000 marks, (18,334,000 at normal exchange,) as against 77,000,000 marks last year.

The potash manufacturers asserted that unless some arrangement was made to furnish them with transportation and coal there would be but little potash to export, and even the coming potato crop would be unfavorably affected through lack of fertiliser. They complained that the British Government had not yet approved the negotiations being carried on in Rotterdam over the question of exports, and they said the French forces occupying the Rhine Valley were hindering the delivery of potash salts to the farmers on the left bank. The British and American occupying forces were said to be demanding so-called certificates of transportation which worked out much the same as a ban on imports. The Potash Syndicate had complained about this to the Armistice Commission at Spa.

The advance in prices scheduled to go into effect on May 1 and continue until the end of June was explained by the increased cost of labor and material, and the syndicate added that, unfortunately, the farmers' demand for potash was being exploited by conscienceless retailers who obtained exorbitant prices.

On May 3 a Berlin cablegram said that direct conferences between buyers and representatives of the Potash Syndicate to be held in Hamburg had been authorised by the German Government.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.	Choysang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dunera	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Via Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Harbin	Woosung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton.	Sunning	14.30	..	..	..	..	14.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Chekiang	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America	Yamashiro M	[illegible]					
Friday, July 4.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kwangse	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Dunera	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Saturday, July 5.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	China	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Monday, July 7.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom, via Suez	†Priam	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, July 11.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

Parcel Post 3.30 p.m.
† Parcels only.
S Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m.
and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI
to
PACIFIC COAST PORTS

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - - July 15th
S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - - Aug. 15th

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "West Munham" - - - - - July 10th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Stanley Dollar" - - - - - July 13th
S.S. "Codaretta" - - - - - July 15th
S.S. "Tancred" - - - - - - - Aug. 7th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.
apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jenkeli dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.03	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kahsi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsi dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.30	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	16.20	17.36
Yahsi dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	16.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kahsi dep.	....	7.40	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.56*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jenkeli dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.36	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Shipping Items

The I-C s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Sulwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow or Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow or Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, which left Bombay on June 22, may be expected to arrive at Colombo today and will sail for Shanghai and ports tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Nera will be despatched for Marseilles via Hongkong, Haiphon, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said on Wednesday, July 16. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail Jetty at ten o'clock the same morning. The Andre Lebon of the same line will sail in August.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nganking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. China is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. today and is due at Woosung early Saturday morning. The China sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same evening and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 1 p.m.

Saturday, July 5, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.I.L. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Friday, July 11, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, July 16, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Nera will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

Remarks on the 30.—Very damp, misty or foggy weather. Rain during the greater part of the day at the mouth of the Yangtsze. The barometers read again rather low all over Eastern China.

Morning of the 1.—Misty and gloomy weather Barometer slowly rising.

Tuesday, July 1, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.61	29.63
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.08	-0.03
Variation for 13 hrs.	+0.03	0.03
Wind—Direction	NW	NNW
Wind—Miles per hour	8.1	6.2
Temperature (Fahr.) .	70°0	73°2
Humidity	98	86
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10
Rainfall, inches	—	—

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$629 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	
North China	$437½
Union of Canton ...	Tls. 225 S.
Yangtsze	Hk. 180
Far Eastern Ins. Co..	$250
Ltd.	Tls. 22½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$141
Hongkong Fire	$330
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$152
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	190/-
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 38 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$158 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 138½ B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 26½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 98½ B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$95 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 76
China Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. [illegible]
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. [illegible]
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 285
E-wo Pref	Tls. 86 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 200 B.
Oriental	Tls. 97½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 198 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 35½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 83 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$157 B.
Green Island	88 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [illegible]
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 107½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5 B.
Weeks	$12 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anain 1918 ..	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.35 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 15½
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 9 B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Kiebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.70 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. [illegible]
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 73 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 150 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China.....July 5
For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera...July 1
For United Kingdom
*Per B. & S. s.s. Priam.....July 7
For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. July 3

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru July 5
From India, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara...July 13
*Parcels only will go by the steamer Parim.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPENING

on

Thursday, 3rd July, 1919

of the

CAFE PARISIEN

and

NEW BALLROOM

3 to 6 p.m. A Tea Dansant will be held during these hours to which the Management invite attendance of the Shanghai ladies, with their children, as their guests.

6 to 8 p.m. During these hours open house will be held for Shanghai gentlemen and guests.

To Celebrate the Occasion a Special Dinner will be served from 8.30 p.m., for which we invite our Patrons to make their early reservations.

Orchestra in attendance. Dancing during and after dinner.

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Time and Prices as Usual

Thursday next
GLADYS HULETTE
in
"THE CANDY GIRL"

COMING
GEORGE FAWCET in
"FRAME UP"
Five parts Drama.

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN

Bubbling Well Road

TONIGHT

Open Air Cinema Show

GEORGE FAWCETT

in

A Starring Five-Part Drama

"FRAME UP"

Pathe's Gazette and other new films

SCHOOL'S VALUE TO BOYS

Those Who Learn Most Earn Most Money When They Leave

Washington, May 7.—The value of staying at school is stated in dollars and cents in figures compiled by the Bureau of Education and now being distributed to boys and girls throughout the country by the Children's Bureau.

From a study of a large number of actual cases it has been found that at 25 years of age the boy who remained in school until he was 18 had received $2,000 more salary than the boy who left school at 14, and that the better educated youth was then receiving more than $900 a year more in pay.

"This is equivalent to an investment of $18,000 at 5 percent," the statement said. "Can a boy increase his capital as fast in any other way? From this time on the salary of the better educated boy will rise still more rapidly, while the earnings of the boy who left school at 14 will increase but little."

While wages have increased with the war, the proportions shown in a table of weekly earnings still hold true, the statement said. The boy who left school at 14 at the time the investigation was made received an average of $4 a week, his wages increasing each year to $7 a week at 18. The boy who remained in school until he was 18 began work at $10 a week. At 20 the salaries were $9.50 a week for the boy who left school early and $15 for his better trained competitor. At 25 they were earning $12.75 and $31, respectively, and total wages up to that time had been $5,112.50 and $7,337.50, so that the boy who remained in school had earned nearly 50 percent more in eight years than the other lad in twelve years.

"Children should stay in school as long as possible because education means better jobs," the Children's Bureau urges. "Boys and girls who go to work at the end of grammar school rarely get good jobs. The work they find to do is usually unskilled; it offers little training or chance for advancement. When they are older they find they are still untrained for the skilled work which offers a future. Education means higher wages.

"Many boys and girls when they leave school find work that offers a high wage for a beginner. But these wages seldom grow because the work requires no training. A position with a future and steadily increasing wages requires school training.

"Does it pay to continue your studies? Education means a successful and useful life; it pays the individual. Education means efficient workers; it pays the nation."

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Grand 4th of July Celebration

Entertaiment — Dinner — Dance

Special engagement of entire

MUNICIPAL BAND and ORCHESTRA

for this occasion

SPECIAL DINNER SERVED in DINING ROOM

and

BALL ROOM with CABARET

3 — ORCHESTRAS — 3

Dancing in Ball Room, Hotel Lobby and Palm Garden.
Music in Hotel Lobby during Tea from 4 p.m. until 6 p.m.
Supper served a la Carte from midnight to 2 a.m.
Make your dinner reservations in advance.

Dinner and Dance $3.00. No Charge for admission

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

"The Glorious Fourth"

Spend the evening at the

CREST HOTEL

where an

Open-Air Supper

will be served (weather permitting)

Tod Sanborn

will be there with his illuminated drum

and

Harry Warren

with his well-trained left hand at the piano

Jazz! Jazz!! Jazz!!!

24281

Amusements

— THE —

Victoria Theatre

PRESENTS

On July 2nd and 3rd

VIVAN MARTIN

in

"The Wax Model"

A Paramount Five-Part Production

Showing

On Friday, July 4th

MARIE DORO

in

"Diplomacy"

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Special Great Entertainment Programme for

Wednesday and Thursday, 2nd and 3rd July

Edison's Kinetophone Talking and Singing Pictures

Five single reels of these wonderful pictures of the latest productions will be shown with

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Four Reels, of the Most Laughable Releases.

Two Shows Every Evening
from 8.30 to 10.15
from 10.30 to 12.30

Dress Circle, 40 Cents:
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Amusements

Olympic Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME

For July 2nd and 3rd

SHOWING

"THE HAPPINESS"

of

THREE WOMEN"

Five Parts

On Friday, July 4th

MARY GARDEN

in

"THE SPLENDID SINNER"

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"THE SPLENDID SINNER"

WITH THE WORLD'S MOST TRAGIC WOMAN

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At the OLYMPIC THEATRE

SPECIAL MUSIC — *ADMISSION: $1.50 and $1.00*

Showing at the VICTORIA THEATRE

on July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th

MARIE DORO

IN A SUPBERB PHOTOPLAY ADAPTATION OF SARDOUS POWERFUL DRAMA

"DIPLOMACY"

POPULAR PRICES